FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW COMMENTATOR REVIEWS HELSINKI FINAL ACT IMPLEMENTATION

LD061329 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] It is almost 5 years since the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In a commentary, Pawel Jozefowicz takes a look at the manner in which the provisions of that historic document have been implemented.

The state of relations among the 35 signatory countries is an issue of utmost importance, with the Madrid follow-up meeting scheduled for later in the year.

The balance sheet of the past 5 years is surely positive, though the process of implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act has been subject to many ups and downs. What is important is that despite the current rise in international tension, that process has proved to be one of lasting nature and there is little doubt that, without Helsinki, Europe would have been far more vulnerable to the dangers stemming from the aggravation of the political situation in some regions of the world outside this continent.

What is needed now is a fresh impetus. The Madrid meeting should and can play this role, provided all the delegates adopt a future-oriented approach and concentrate on what they have in common, rather than on what divides them. The process of implementing the Final Act is unique, since it involves 35 countries enjoying equal rights, despite their difference in size, participation in different political and military groupings or lack of any affiliations. The decisive majority of them are committed to the consolidation of the detente trend; the long-term goal of the whole process being the liquidation of the division of Europe into two opposing blocs and the establishment of a more permanent security system, founded on cooperation and mutual confidence, with military parity maintained at a lower level. The basic lines of the process are outlined in the Helsinki declaration. Five years after it has been adopted, the ten principles governing interstate relations remain some sort of a code of peaceful coexistence, a long-term program of shaping Europe's peaceful and secure future. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was born out of the continent's tragic experience in World War II, indeed, out of the profound desire that a new holocaust should never occur again. But every passing year gives ample proof that developments in the various regions of the world are closely interdependent. Europe, too, cannot be isolated from what is happening elsewhere, hence the stronger the detente process in Europe, the greater chance of extending it to other regions, for the benefit of each and every nation.

Preparations for the Madrid meeting will surely bring into focus those all-European values testifying to the autonomous character of detente on the continent. Despite all the differences between the nations of Europe, there is a great deal they can have in common: cultural heritage, the high level of social consciousness and many other factors. All this should be instrumental in making the Madrid meeting a success. As it is known, among the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act are the United States and Canada. An important issue is whether the United States, in the pursuance of its big power global interest, will not be isolating itself from everything that links nations of Europe.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA MBFR SESSION 4 JUNE

AU061255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

["Appeal for Constructive Actions in Favor of Military Detente and Disarmament--Vienna Negotiations--Polish Representative's Speech"]

[Text] PAP, VIENNA--THE 238TH PLENARY SESSION OF THE DELEGATIONS OF THE 19 STATES PARTICIPATING IN NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE WAS HELD AT THE VIENNA HOFBURG ON 4 JUNE.

Einar Friedrik Ofstad, head of the Norwegian delegation, took the floor. Judging by the information supplied by a spokesman for the NATO delegations, the Norwegian delegate presented the West's earlier position we already know and recalled the proposals submitted at the end of last December that, as everyone knows, have bogged down the Vienna negotiations.

As Tadeusz Derlatka told us from Vienna, the Norwegian representative referred in the concluding part of his speech to the statement made by the chairman of the Polish delegation on 22 May that presented to the participants in the negotiations the declaration adopted on 15 May by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, that stressed the importance of this declaration for military detente and disarmament, including the Vienna negotiations. On behalf of the Western delegations Ambassador Ofstad tried to lessen the Warsaw Pact states' constructive contribution to the negotiations.

IN RESPONSE, AMBASSADOR TADEUSZ STRULAK, HEAD OF THE POLISH DELEGATION, TOOK THE FLOOR, POINTING OUT THAT THE DECLARATION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE CONTAINS A REALISTIC EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS AND INDICATES HOW THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT OF THEIR PRESENT IMPASSE. The declaration draws attention to the fact that further delays in the negotiations are out of the question, but so far the Western states have failed to give a constructive reply to the compromize proposals made by the socialist countries in 1978 and 1979. Moreover, the Western Proposals made last December cannot constitute a basis for agreement.

THE DECLARATION ADOPTED BY THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE APPEALS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS TO TAKE CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION IN FAVOR OF A RAPID AGREEMENT. The Western participants in the negotiations, T Strulak stressed, should give profound consideration to precisely that appeal if they really wish to negotiate.

Further Report

AU061623 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Vienna--At the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on Wednesday, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, delegate of the Polish People's Republic, criticized the continuing attempts by the NATO countries to delay the Vienna negotiations and to dodge the demand for a constructive Western contribution which had been raised again in the Warsaw declaration. Thus he reacted to a statement by the Western side at the plenary session through which it sought to divert attention from the basic problems concerning an effective reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, and to focus on issues that do not belong to the subject matter of the negotiations. In this connection, political observers point out that the Western maneuvers are merely designed to hide the fact that the NATO states still lack political readiness for positive negotiation results in Vienna.

Norwegian Delegate's Speech Criticized

AU061235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 80 p 7

[Vienna dispatch by CTK correspondent: "The NATO Countries Are Preventing Progress at the Vienna Negotiations; The Arrogant Statement by the Norwegian Delegate"]

[Text] Vienna, 4 June--The statement made by Frederik Ofstadt, head of the Norwegian delegation, at the 238th session of the participants in negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and weapons in central Europe, which was held on Wednesday and chaired by FRG delegate Ernst Jung, surprised the participants by its arrogance. The head of the Norwegian delegation in fact declared that it is not the NATO states but the Warsaw Pact countries that are preventing progress in the Vienna talks. He went even further in claiming that the Western proposals of last December allegedly carry, from the viewpoint of security, advantages both for the direct participants in the negotiations and for the so-called marginal states, that is states with a special status in Vienna.

As to the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 15 May, which the socialist states are presenting in Vienna as an example of their deep interest in disarmament, he called its nature "abstract." One expects the East to give an "official and constructive answer" to the West's December proposals, he claimed. Tadeusz Strulak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, spoke in reply to the aggressive speech of the Norwegian delegate, who has a special status. Strulak stressed that it is precisely the 15 May declaration that is a document which appraises the state of the Vienna talks in a balanced and realistic manner, and shows the way out of the blind alley. "THE BEST REPLY TO THE CLAIM OF ITS ABSTRACT NATURE IS THE WITHDRAWAL OF 20,000 SOLDIERS, 1,000 TANKS AND OTHER WEAPONS FROM GDR TERRITORY UNDERTAKEN BY THE SOVIET UNION IN AGREEMENT WITH ITS ALLIES AND IN SPITE OF THE CURRENT TENSE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

At a meeting with journalists, Yuriy Sharkov, spokesman of the Soviet delegation, again pointed out the complex of proposals submitted by the socialist countries in Vienna in the years 1978 and 1979, proposals strictly bearing in mind the interests of security of both the direct and indirect participants in the negotiations. And above all, they are aimed at what should be the main topic of the talks--the reduction of the military concentration in central Europe. They contain a whole gamut of significant problems, the solution of which would contribute to the signing of the agreement. They recommend the reduction of USSR and U.S. troop strength in the first phase; the freezing of the strengths of other direct participants, and the reduction of their strength, later, in the second phase; and finally the limitation of the numbers of airmen at least by setting an upper limit.

Yuriy Sharkov also expressed the socialist countries' attitude toward the so-called accompanying measures included in the Western proposals of last December and mentioned on Wednesday by the Norwegian delegate. "Yes, we are in favor of accompanying measures, but of course on the condition that they really will be linked with the object of the Vienna negotiations, that is with the reduction of the strength of armed forces and weapons limitations--on the condition that they will apply only to the area of central Europe agreed on," he declared. HE CALLED THE DIRECT DEVIATION FROM THE CONTENTS OF THE VIENNA TALKS, on which both sides had agreed at the preliminary consultations in 1973, THE MAIN SHORTCOMING OF THE WESTERN PROPOSALS.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH RECEIVES LAZRI, DELEGATION

AU071849 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Qotbzadeh, received the Albanian delegation led by Prof Sofkoli Lazri which attended the international conference for the verification of U.S. interference in Iran. They had a warm and friendly talk. The meeting highlighted the sincere friendship and mutual respect existing between the Albanian and Iranian peoples, as well as the belief that the relations of cooperation will develop even more in the future for the good of the common struggle against imperialism and for the freedom, independence and sovereignty of all peoples.

AMBASSADOR SHEHU PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BANI-SADR

AU092038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday presented his credentials to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Attending the ceremony on the occasion were (Reza Paqavi), chief of the president's office, and (Bzraviz Solenyn), chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LLESHI GREETS PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU091416 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal:

On the occasion of your national holiday, I send you greetings and best wishes for the progress of your country and the happiness of the Portuguese people.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES' CONGRESS POSTPONED

AU090912 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Jun 80 p 2

["Announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture"]

[Text] The meeting of the sixth congress of the Agricultural cooperatives, scheduled for 9 June 1980 is postponed until later.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM TURKEY--The ATA delegation headed by its director, Arqile Aleksi, has returned to Albania from its visit to Turkey. During its stay in Turkey the ATA delegation was also received by Minister of Information and Tourism Barlas Kuntay. This meeting was also attended by Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Turkey. On the occasion of signing a cooperation agreement between ATA and the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY (ANADOLU AJANSI), Ambassador Gjylani Shehu hosted a reception attended by ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY correspondents and officials, members of the Turkish radio-TV staff, representatives of the Ministry of Information and Tourism, press correspondents and other invitees. During its stay in Turkey the delegation visited Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

TODOROV RECEIVES GRENADA DEPUTY PREMIER 9 JUNE

AU091610 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] On 9 June Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Bernard Coard, first deputy leader of Grenada's New Movement Party, deputy premier and minister of planning and finance. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the meeting.

Diplomatic Relations Established

AU091941 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] June 9 (BTA)--By the signing of an agreement between the party and government delegation of Grenada, visiting Bulgaria, and a Bulgarian delegation, diplomatic relations at embassy level were established today. In addition the two delegations signed a protocol on the talks on cooperation between Bulgaria and Grenada, a trade agreement and one on technical and economic cooperation. The delegation of the guests staying in Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, and the Bulgarian Government is led by Comrade Bernard Coard, first deputy chairman of the ruling party "New 'Jewel' Movement," deputy prime minister and planning and finance minister of Grenada. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Kiril Zarev, member of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Coard, Delegation Depart

AU100756 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The party-government delegation of Grenada led by Bernard Coard, first deputy leader of the Grenada's ruling New Movement Party, deputy premier and minister of planning and finance, left Bulgaria today. The delegation had visited the country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Government on an official and friendly visit. As we have already reported, an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Grenada was signed in Sofia last night.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS

AU061905 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, sent a telegram to Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, in which on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party he extends his most cordial best wishes for the latter's 60th birthday anniversary.

The message reads that the Bulgarian communists highly appreciate the activity of Mr Georges Marchais as leader of the French Communist Party and a prominent figure of the international communist movement.

The telegram says: "Between the Bulgarian and French communists there exist traditional ties and cooperation, tested in the severe struggle against capitalism, fascism and the war. The Bulgarian communists also highly respect, Comrade Marchais, your personal contribution to the successful development and deepening of this cooperation in our days, which is in the interests of the Bulgarian and French peoples, in the interest of peace and understanding among peoples".

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA TRIP

AU092023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Bulgarian state-economic delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial-Economic Association, returned today from a business visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the People's Republic of Benin.

During the talks in Cotonou, representatives of the People's Republic of Benin expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to their country. A number of questions pertaining to cooperation in industry, agriculture and supply of specialists were discussed. The common will of the two countries to further develop their relations in the name of peace and progress was underlined.

A protocol and two agreements, determining further bilateral relations and the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Benin in various areas, were signed.

FINANCE MINISTER VISITS ALGERIA FOR TALKS

AU092017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belcho Belchev, Bulgaria's minister of finance, visited Algeria. He met and talked with his Algerian counterpart Mohamed Hadj Yala, and Abdelghani Akbi, minister of commerce and chairman of the Algerian side of the Bulgarian-Algerian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. During the meetings, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions pertaining to Bulgarian-Algerian cooperation were discussed. Today Minister Belcho Belchev departed from Algeria.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA HEADS CULTURAL DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

AU091001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation left this morning to pay an official visit to Hungary. The delegation is headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee of Culture. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by various officials, among whom were Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department.

FRG COMMUNIST LEADER MIES ARRIVES 9 JUNE

AU091822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, on 9 June Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, arrived in Bulgaria.

PDRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT HEAD DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU091933 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 9, (BTA)--The visit of Muhammad Muhsin Muhammad, head of the central [word indistinct] planning department at the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ended.

He had talks at the chief price department with the State Planning Committee on the exchange of experience in price-formation and on possibilities for cooperation in this sphere. It is provided to work out a cooperation plan. Mr Muhammad Muhsin Muhammad had meetings with leaders of the national agro-industrial union and the Ministry of Transport. He was (?shown around economic sites).

SATELLITE BEING PREPARED FOR 1981 LAUNCHING

AU091030 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 9 Jun 80

["Preparation of 'Bulgaria-1300'Satellite"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--The best versions of the Bulgarian equipment for the "Bulgaria-1300" Bulgaro-Soviet satellite were sent to the Soviet Union for trials. As it has already been announced, the satellite will be launched in near space in 1981 on the eve of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian State and will orbit the globe at the height of 900-950 km in the course of a year and a half.

Built by Soviet constructors, the satellite (of the "Meteor" type but with 2.5 times higher load capacity and thrice longer service life) will have on board 12 apparatuses to be monitored by the automated system of the space research institute with the Academy of Science of the USSR.

Some 70 Bulgarian science and production units are participating in the development of the apparatuses and the whole "Bulgaria-1300" research project.

The project's main target is the further research into the ionosphere. Data on the temperature, ion and electron concentration and its drift, on changes of the magnetic field composition, etc. will be collected by different methods. The satellite will carry a passive element, a laser reflection system. The cosmic rays captured by its 6-grade quartz reflectors will help solve some geophysical problems.

Copies of four of the apparatuses sent to the USSR will be tried on the "vertical" heavy geophysical rocket to be launched as usually in space. The results of the implementation of the "Bulgaria-1300" Bulgaro-Soviet space programme will be compared with the American experiment with the "AE" satellite which will be launched by the end of this year and will carry out similar tasks.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN TIMBER INDUSTRY

AU061118 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--A Bulgaro-Soviet agreement for joint timber production on the territory of Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was signed in 1967. Under this agreement and under the protocols signed afterwards, the Soviet side made 2,200,000 hectares of woodlands with a total stock of 215.5 million cubic meters available for joint use. Since the beginning of the joint lumbering some 20 million cub m have been obtained of which Bulgaria received almost 8 million cub m.

The Soviet side is the one to provide the needed machines and equipment, transportation vehicles, electric power, etc, while Bulgaria's partnership boils down to labour and medical services.

The timber is obtained in the Udorski region of Komi. In the 1968-1979 period, one of the world's largest timber-dressing plants was built there. It turns out 3.6 million cub m of timber a year. Some 2,000 Soviet and 13,000 Bulgarian workers and specialists are employed there. There are three small towns in the region--Usorgorsk, Blagoevo and Mezhdurechensk, having more than 435,000 sq m of living space, with more than 600 km of roads, 6 schools, 7 kindergartens, hospitals, etc. At present the fourth small town of Gorni Mezen is under busy construction.

BCP GREETS 27TH NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU061120 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 6 Jun 80

["Fraternal Greetings"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a congratulatory telegram to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, which reads in part:

"The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party extends its warm faternal greetings to the delegates to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, to all communists, wishing the congress fruitful and successful work."

"The communists of the homeland of Georgi Dimitrov are watching with interest and feelings of deep solidarity the efforts of the Dutch communists to guarantee the vital interests of the working class and the entire working people of Holland, to defend their social and democratic rights, their efforts at checking the offensive of the monopolies, their efforts at rallying the progressive and peace-loving forces in the country. We highly appreciate the initiatives of the Communist Party of the Netherlands against the neutron bomb, and against the NATO decision for the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe."

FRENCH CP WORKING GROUP VISITS SOFIA

AU071549 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--In compliance with the cooperation plan between the BCP and the French Communist Party for 1980, a working group of the CC of the French Communist Party, led by Mr Allen Chautais, member of the Economic Department with the CC of the PCF, paid a visit here from June 4 to 7. The working group was made familiar with the policy of the BCP and Bulgaria for the development of national economy and the socialist economic integration with the other socialist states.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH SPAIN OPENS

AU091611 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--The second session of the Bulgaro-Spanish economic, industrial and technological cooperation commission began here today. During five days there will be discussed the possibilities for developing bilateral economic contacts by employing modern forms of cooperation--industrial cooperation, joint entry to third country markets, etc.

It was found at today's plenary session that the trade between Bulgaria and Spain, in which the products of metallurgy, the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, electrical industry and agriculture predominated, did not correspond to the economic potentials of the two states and that it would be necessary in the future economic relations to go beyond the classical forms of trade.

The Spanish delegation is led by Mr (Jose Antonio Lopez Saton), deputy director general at the Spanish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the Bulgarian one--by Dimitur Zhdrakov, secretary general on economic cooperation with the industrialized capitalist countries with the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP'S COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZED

AU061532 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 6 Jun 80

["Declaration Contrary to Facts and Action"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--There are two points in the final official communique of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which draw the attention: the proposal for opening negotiations on nuclear-missile medium range weapons, and the support expressed for a speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty.

Who would ever raise objections against these proposals in principle?

Surveyed deep in their essence, however, the facts come to reveal that these declarations are in high contrast with the actions of the United States and their Atlantic allies. It is a well known fact that negotiations on reaching an agreement on nuclear-missile weapons have already been proposed by the Soviet Union and backed by the other Warsaw Treaty member-states. The reply of the United States and their allies in NATO was not only negative, but also defiant. On December 12 of last year the United States imposed a decision for the deployment of new types of American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, which was adopted by their allies.

The communique just issued by the NATO nuclear planning group is rife with contradictions and with reality-distorting valuations which render the essentially positive proposals for negotiations and SALT II ratification totally impotent. In the communique these proposals are immediately followed by a support for the December 12 decision. It is further announced that the implementation of this decision is already in progress, and dates are cited for the deployment of the first new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The state of affairs being such, how are we to interpret the "regret" expressed in the communique over the Soviet Union's rejection of the proposal for negotiations on this issue!

It will be useful to recall that in the newly created situation the Soviet Union came out with a proposal for negotiations backed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Naturally the Soviet Union demanded that the December 12 NATO decision be abandoned and its implementation cancelled. This is a constructive position: cancelling the implementation of the NATO decision for the manufacture and deployment of new America.. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe would have made the negotiations possible and meaningful.

As far as the support of the NATO member-states to a sooner ratification of the SALT treaty is concerned, such a call should have been overtly and directly addressed to the state and government leadership of the country which blocks the ratification. They are well aware that this country is the United States of America. As usual, attempts are being made in the NATO communique at justifying the fresh intensification of the arms race launched by the American President Jimmy Carter with the alleged armament superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty over the United States and the NATO alliance. But it was some time before the December 12 NATO decision that the President of the United States himself and the NATO Secretary General Luns, drew the inference that an approximate balance of force existed. This correct inference could only be used to provide a more powerful impetus to the process of detente in the military sphere by concluding an agreement for balance in the armaments on lower levels as the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states put forward. Unfortunately the United States and under their influence the Western European allies too, adopted a policy of opposition to detente and of stepping up the arms race, which is further confirmed by the decisions of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

MARXIST-LENINIST PHILOSOPHY SCHOOL ENDS SESSION

AU072028 Sofia BTA in English 1587 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Varna, June 7 (BTA)--The concluding plenary sitting of the 11th session of the international Varna summer school on Marxist-Leninist philosophy was held today. Professor Tadeusz Jaroszewski, chairman of the scientific board of the school, assessed highly the work and results of the 11th session of the school. Some major problems of materialistic dialectics, such as the theory of knowledge, were discussed from Marxist-Leninist positions. Representatives of all generations of philosophers took part in the session. Professor Jaroszewski said further that the Varna school has already established itself as a center of the philosophers of the socialist countries and contributes to integration of views and to consolidation of unanimity in the field of theory. This forum of Marxist-Leninist [words indistinct] great prestige in the world.

At the concluding session the results of the discussion of problems raised at different subject sittings were reported. Prominent Soviet philosopher, Academician Markmitin, was elected as honorary member of the scientific board of the school. Corresponding member Professor Dr Josef Lukic, director of the philosophy institute with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was elected chairman of the scientific board. The next session of the international Varna school is due in June 1982. It will be dedicated to the theme "Materialistic Dialectics as a Scientific Method of Social Sciences."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN--Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--An agreement was signed here today between the Technoimport Bulgarian engineering organization and the Mitsui-Toshiba Japanese economic grouping on delivery of Japan-made power generation machinery and installations to the tune of 100 million dollars to equip the Chaira pumping-accumation hydroelectric station. Bulgarian engineers will go on study trips to Japan to master the production of this kind of installations and Japanese specialists will train technologists from the N.I. Vaptsarov mechanical engineering works in Pleven and the V. Kolarov heavy current works in Sofia. An agreement between the two organizations for industrial joint production in selling joint projects to third countries was signed for a term of 15 years. The agreement provides for setting up and equipping a joint engineering society in Tokyo for market expansion. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 2 Jun 80 AU]

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. CONGRESS PROPOSALS FOR CSSR GOLD

AU091150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 80 p 7

[Milan Jelinek article: "Attempt at Legalized Theft of Czechoslovak Gold"]

[Text] The longer the American Government illegally detains 18.4 tons of Czechoslovak gold, the more the anti-Czechoslovak forces are activated in the United States, forces that with unconcealed venality and greed would like to lay their hands on part of our golden treasury which was taken away from the Czechoslovak people. And now there has been an egregious provocation in the U.S. Congress, a provocation that gravely threatens the interests, rights and property of the CSSR. On 13 May Lester Wolff, member of the House of Representatives, submitted a draft law demanding that our currency gold be sold.

The release of this gold has been hampered by the U.S. attitude ever since World War II. The Czechoslovak Government has made considerable efforts to solve the entire range of legal and property matters which are preventing a complete normalization of mutual relations. What is more, on two occasions--in 1964 and 1974--an agreement was reached between the CSSR and the U.S. governments on compensation for American property in Czechoslovakia which was nationalized, and on the return of Czechoslovak gold. And each time the U.S. Congress frustrated the possibility of settling the matter.

After 6 years, during which the American Government had not produced any initiative for solving the situation, the very same political circles, which are extremely hostile to Socialist Czechslovakia and which tore up the already initialled agreements in the Congress, have now started a dangerous attack. Congressman Wolff allegedly wants to "cut open" the problem which the United States itself has tied in knots: to sell the Czechoslovak gold, to deposit the money thus acquired in the form of bonds and securities under the administration of the U.S. Treasury secretary, to satisfy the American citizens' financial demands with regard to our republic, and to return the rest of the money to Czechoslovakia. To put it mildly, his proposal is nothing but an attempt at legalized theft.

The very moment Lester Wolff opened his mouth in the House of Representatives, and began speaking about our gold, meant a breach of international law. The gold is the CSSR's property, and as such it is taboo. No one in the United States, no office or institution, has the right to propose and discuss measures concerning our property. Nevertheless the draft law was passed on for discussion by the Foreign Affairs Committee, which then passed it on further, to its Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. There the debate is now being slowly prepared.

At the same time, a draft amendment of the 1974 U.S. trade law was submitted to the second part of the Congress, to the Senate. Senator Patrick Moynihan is demanding an aggravation of discriminatory measures in trade with the socialist states. The proposal mainly harms Czechoslovakia, which has--and through no fault of its own--no normalized relations with the United States, since these are burdened precisely by legal and property matters. Moynihan's amendments make use of this situation. They complicate the situation still further and their aim is to keep up discriminatory practices with regard to Czechoslovak trade in the United States, which do not ensure equal rights.

Both actions, the one in the Senate and the one in the House of Representatives, justly crate the impression that they were coordinated. [paragraph continues]

Both Senator Moynihan and Congressman Wolff represent the State of New York. Obviously it is there that the present anti-Czechoslovak campaign has been organized.

Senator Moynihan is a well-known representative of the extreme reaction in American political life. This member of the bourgeois Democratic Party belongs to the party's rightwing group, consisting of such politicians as Senator Jackson, spokesman of arms manufacturers and militarist circles. As the proponent of harsh aggressive policy toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Moynihan proves his anticommunism on every occasion. His proposals on amending the trade law are therefore not surprising.

Lester Wolff from the House of Representatives cannot compete with Senator Moynihan either as regards his influence or his political position. He is a relative unknown politician who does not have a very good reputation in the House of Representatives. He is a publicity-chaser, he likes to attract attention to himself by submitting proposals for new laws and measures, he frequently creates disputes with the government and its ministers, he is constantly protesting, and so forth. His fellow congressmen tax him with having a lack of seriousness and scant knowledge of problems, as well as superficiality. After all, he has proved this by his proposal on the Czechoslovak gold. Wolff is chairman of the House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. The legal and property matters between the CSSR and the United States are absolutely outside his jurisdiction; and in the past he did not pay any attention to them--not until now. Obviously someone has given Mr Wolff instructions in his New York constituency, and pressed a paper into his hand which he then proceeded to read in the House.

The submission of the law has evoked embarrassment and, we can say, considerable displeasure in the House of Representatives; and also, which is important, in the U.S. Department of State. Even today a number of congressmen are openly voicing their disagreement with Wolff's proposal, and they intend to oppose it.

Senior representatives of the State Department are giving assurance that they disagree with Wolff's proposal and that, for their part, they will not support it. The Department of State realizes that Wolff's proposal to sell Czechoslovak gold is unjustifiable and that it places the U.S. Government, like the Congress, in a most unfavorable light in the public's eye. The entire affair is in such bad taste that, so far, none of the responsible U.S. officials in Washington has come out with an argument in support of Wolff's proposal. On the contrary, up to now only negative voices have been heard.

In the background of the entire provocation there are, most probably, also financial speculations. At present the value of our gold, kept back by the United States, is something like $300 million. At the same time part of it is in old coins, which have considerable historical and numismatic value. And here we have another aspect that is not to be underrated in the United States and which is the source of considerable indignation and perturbation on the Czechoslovak side. The gold held in the United States is the national treasure of the Czechoslovak people.

Let us recall that the lawyer Moynihan, who represents the American citizens' claims against Czechoslovakia, has already tried to get a court order on the sale of Czechoslovak gold twice in the past. The American courts refused him each time. The local bourgeois law itself forbids what Mr Wolff is today proposing. Those who would like to enrich themselves by selling 18.4 tons of our gold are now trying to circumvent American justice, and to achieve their ends through the U.S. legislative body, the Congress. But theft remains theft even if it is wrapped up in a proposal submitted by Mr Lester Wolff or some such person. The saddest thing of all is that this unheard-of demand was voiced on the premises of the American Congress.

The international aspects of the entire problem also play a significant role here. Formally, the Czechoslovak gold is being administered by a so-called tripartite commission, formed by Britain, France and the United States. Half of our gold held back by the United States is lying in Great Britain. Both France and Britain held, and still hold, the opinion that the return of the gold to its legitimate owner--the CSSR--depends on agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia. For their part there are no objections.

The draft law submitted by Lester Wolff instructs the American Government to acquire the Czechoslovak gold from Great Britain and to sell it together with the second half of the gold lying in the United States. But any arbitrary manipulation of a part of the CSSR's gold treasure by the United States is impossible without the agreement of the British and French. Wolff's proposal, which is a one-sided American action, thus places responsibility also on the governments of France and Britain.

It must be stated again that the current provocation in the House of Representatives and the attempt to seize and misappropriate Czechoslovak gold is a consequence of the atmosphere created by the U.S. Government. For 6 years it did not show any willingness to solve the problem together with Czechoslovakia, although our government proved its good will several times; and it continues to maintain that it is both desirable and inevitable to discuss the legal and property matters and all problems preventing the normalization of relations, and to solve them according to the principles of equal rights and justice. Now efforts are being made in Washington, in the House of Representatives, to barter with our property and to trade with Czechoslovak gold. The responsibility falls squarely on the United States of America.

HUSAK, STROUGAL WELCOME CYPRUS PRESIDENT

LD091524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1180 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in Prague castle today between the presidents of the CSSR and the Republic of Cyprus, Gustav Husak and Spyros Kyprianou. The Cyprus president arrived in the morning in Czechoslovakia for an official visit. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister; and other representatives.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MANAGEMENT STUDY

LD091852 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, led by Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Aleksandr Kapto, arrived here on Monday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation will study here party management of research work in the field of social sciences in Czechoslovakia.

GDR'S SINDERMANN, DELEGATION ARRIVE; TALKS HELD

LD091446 Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, led by its President Horst Sindermann, arrived here on Monday at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Alois Indra, Federal Assembly First Deputy Chairman Jan Marko, house of the people Chairman Vaclav David, house of nations Chairman Dalibor Hanes and other officials.

Received by Indra

LD092236 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--President of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic Horst Sindermann and the other members of the visiting delegation were received by Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, here on Monday.

Alois Indra appreciated the results of the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

Relations between their parliaments play an important role and the GDR delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia help extend them, Alois Indra said.

Alois Indra spoke of the implementation of the 15th Communist Party's Congress plan. He stressed that the level of the Czechoslovak economy and the living standard are increasing. He pointed out the importance in intensifying socialist integration, cooperation and specialization within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).

He mentioned the international relations of the highest Czechoslovak representative body, the development of bilateral relations with socialist countries' parliaments, exchanges of parliamentary delegations with capitalist and developing countires and Czechoslovak representatives' activity in the Interparliamentary Union.

In this connection he appraised the cooperation with the German Democratic Republic and stressed the necessity of coordinated course of action in the realization of the May Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee's conclusions.

Horst Sindermann spoke about the current political and economic situation in his country and the results, achieved by workers implementing the program of the 8th Socialist Unity Party Congress.

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD091718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 9 Jun 80

[Text] Delegations of the Central Councils of Czechoslovak and Polish Trade Unions held talks in Prague today. The delegations were headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Jan Szydlak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann briefed the representatives of Polish trade unions about the increasing political and working activity of Czechoslovak trade unionists and spoke about the plans of the revolutionary trade union movement for the current year as well as about its fulfillment.

The leading officials of both trade union centers also examined possibilities for the further development of mutual cooperation.

Received by Husak

LD091916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Polish trade unions, who is on a friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia. During the comradely conversation they positively assessed the significant role of the trade union organizations of the two fraternal countries in the construction of a developed socialist society. An important role in the development of trade union activity is played by the ever deepening cooperation and exchange of experiences between trade union organizations. This was fully confirmed by the present visit to Czechoslovakia by the representative of Polish trade unions.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD091850 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry, led by First Deputy Jamsrangin Yondon, left here on Monday after a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

NEW EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS ADOPTED

LD091630 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Beginning 11 June Western tourists will have to exchange a larger amount of Western currency into Czech crowns. At the same time the German mark will replace the dollar for conversion purposes. A senior Czechoslovak state bank official told DPA in Prague today that this measure was prompted by the fact that the German mark was "far more stable" and that the majority of Western tourists came from the Federal Republic of Germany. In the past, tourists had to exchange the equivalent of 10 dollars a day. Beginning 11 June they will have to exchange the equivalent of DM25 a day. No Western tourist is allowed to stay in Czechoslovakia without having previously complied with this exchange regulation.

PRESS AGENCY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD061442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY and the NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY, Agencia de Noticias Nueva Nicaragua, was signed today by Dr Otakar Svercina, central director of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, and the deputy director-general of the Nicaraguan agency, Francisco Hernandez Sequra. Otakar Svercina stressed that the agreement between the two agencies was an expression of Czechoslovakia's internationalist aid to the revolutionary national-democratic and anti-imperialist process being carried out in Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS NETHERLANDS CP CONGRESS

LD051848 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 27th Congress of the Netherlands Communist Party.

It highly appreciates the struggle of this party against the neutron bomb and the intentions of the U.S. militarist circles to deploy in Western Europe new weapons of mass destruction.

The Netherlands Communist Party has been struggling with great initiative against the NATO decision to produce and deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, the message said, adding the Czechoslovak Communists and all Czechoslovak people fully support this struggle.

LEGAL STANDING OF CHURCHES, RELIGION CLARIFIED

AU061930 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 22 28 May 80 pp 8, 9

[Bohuslav Cizek article: "The Legal Standing of Churches in Czechoslovakia"]

[Summary] "The information media of the capitalist states are increasingly occupying themselves with the 'defense of human rights' in the countries of the socialist community. Part of that campaign is the gross distortion of the Czechoslovak state's attitude toward the churches and of the use of religious freedoms in our republic.

"They Are Distorting International Agreements

"The Czechoslovak legal order, which regulates and protects social relations established after the victory of the workers class and other working people, prevents using the churches against the interests of the socialist society. At the same time, in the spirit of the universal declaration of human rights of the UN, it protects the citizens' personal freedoms, including the freedom of religion and of performing religious rites. It pays great attention to the regulation of the material background of the churches' activities, including ensuring a high educational standard for the clergymen."

The slanderous accusations against the CSSR are mostly caused by a tendentious interpretation of the international pact on civil and political rights, which the CSSR joined on 3 January 1976 and which stipulates that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion." When accusing the CSSR and other socialist states of violating the freedom of religion the bourgeois information media usually forget that the international pact also stipulates that "the freedom to profess religion or a creed can be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and that are necessary to protect public security, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others."

The provisions of the international pact are in absolute harmony with Article No 32 of the CSSR Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion. The socialist state's attitude toward religion was also expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 15th CPCZ Congress when he said that the socialist state respects the believers' religious sentiments but that this does not diminish our obligation to continue to spread the scientific world outlook.

"The CSSR Constitution and other legal norms guarantee for the 18 churches recognized by the state, equal conditions for their activity.

"We Ensure Religious Freedoms

"The religious freedom of the believers of the churches that are recognized by the state is also safeguarded by some provisions of the Czechoslovak Penal Law. [paragraph continues]

One of them is Paragraph 196, Section 2, which stipulates that 'he who will use force against a group of citizens or an individual or will threaten them with murder, bodily harm or grievous damage because they are advocates of the socialist social and state order, because of their nationality, race or religious belief or because they are without denomination, will be punished by deprivation of freedom up to 2 years.'

"A special provision protecting the freedom of religion is Paragraph 236 of the Penal Code concerning the limitation on the freedom of religion, according to which 'he who by force, by threatening to use force, or by threatening other with grievous harm, who forces someone else to participate in religious rite, restrains someone without justification from such a participation, or employs other means to prevent someone else from exercising freedom of religion, will be sentenced to up to 1 year deprivation of freedom.'"

Besides protecting the freedom of religion against physical attacks the Czechoslovak Penal Code, in Paragraph 198, Section 2, Letter B, also protects it against verbal defamatory attacks.

"The Legal Regulation of the Churches' Activities

"The life of society proves that no freedom can be understood as a limitless freedom, without any restraints whatsoever. In the present world each freedom is a limited freedom; that is true not only of socialism but particularly of the capitalist social order. The freedom of religion and of performing religious rites in our country must also be perceived in this way. The existing legal regulation of the religious question in the CSSR is based on the principle of respect for the existence of religious sentiments and for the resulting necessity to ensure for believing citizens their religious needs.

"The existing legal regulation also proceeds from the recognition of the civil freedom of religion and cult, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. At the same time the state--without interfering in intra religious affairs--sees to it that the churches are not misused for religious clericalism.

"The socialist state requires observance of legal norms regulating its social relations. The provisions of Paragraph 113 of the Penal Code apply to clergymen who make illicit use of their religious function with the intent of adversely influencing matters of public interest. Paragraph 211 protects the family by making a civil marriage mandatory, believing citizens must have a civil marriage prior to the religious ceremony."

The Czechoslovak legal norms and their application in everyday life permit the clear conclusion that the freedom of religion and performing religious rites is fully guaranteed in our country.

"Care for Property and Material Security

"With Law No 218 of 1949 our state took over the care of church property and of the churches' material security. This act also made equal before the law all churches and religious communities recognized by the state. These have the same obligations and the same rights and cannot through their influence interfere in the management of state affairs. The equal standing of the churches in relation to the state is an important measure because it eliminates granting advantages for large churches as was often the case in the past.

"From taking over the care of the material security of the churches follows the state's right to look after their handling of the allocated state funds and to exercise its influence on the appointment of clergymen to church offices. [paragraph continues]

On the basis of valid regulations the socialist state provides monthly salaries for more than 4,400 clergymen." The state also finances all six schools of divinity and provides state scholarships for their students.

"The Churches' Publishing Activity

"The bourgelis information media often use as an argument the scant publishing activity of the churches and a lack of religious literature in the CSSR.

"The real situation is quite different: On the basis of Law No 81 of 1966 on periodical press and other mass information media each of the churches permitted by the state publishes its religious publications. Four weeklies, totalling more than 150,000 copies, and 4 bimonthlies and 3 quarterlies, totalling 100,000 copies, are being published in the CSSR. This number of church publications is absolutely sufficient in view of the number of remitted unsold journals."

All religious literature, including mimeographed study texts for students of theology, is being published by the Central Church Publishing House in Prague and by the Church Publishing House in Bratislava.

"The Churches' Foreign Contacts"

When assessing religious freedom in the CSSR it is also necessary to consider the churches' possibilities to establish contacts with their world central organizations, most of which are located in capitalist states. Our clergymen are able to take part in international consultations and in important church events abroad. The active participation of Czechoslovak church representatives in international organizations and the visits of representatives of international church organizations to the CSSR are also evidence that Czechoslovak churches enjoy full freedom.

HUSAK ADDRESSES PRAGUE CASTLE YOUTH GATHERING

Opening of Meeting

ID061554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Exerpts] Prague castle was the venue today of the traditional meeting of youth of the homeland with representatives of the CPCZ and the state. About 800 young people gathered in the Spanish hall and welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, Miroslav Capka.

Also present were heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and of national governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czech and Slovak National Council and other representatives of political and public life. The delegation of Czechoslovak youth consisted of heroes of socialist labor, eminent young workers, farmers and workers of other branches of the national economy, members of the intelligentsia, artists, sportsmen, exemplary students and apprentices, youth union officials, Pioneer leaders and members of the armed forces.

The CPCZ and state representatives were greeted on behalf of Czechoslovak youth by the chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, Miroslav Dockal. He thanked them for the care and concern they devote to the young generation and assured them that young people will express their gratitude by hard work for our socialist society.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, greeted the assembled representatives of Czechoslovak youth and all boys and girls of our homeland.

Comrade Husak's words were heard by the participants with great attention and interest and were greeted with stormy applause.

Later, in the course of a friendly and informal gathering, the young people talked with party and state representatives about their work, results of their studies, their interests, cultural and sporting activities and plans for the future.

Husak Address

LD062310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Prague castle was the venue today of the traditional meeting of young people of the homeland with representatives of the CPCZ and the state.

The representatives of our young generation were addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

In the opening passage of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak expressed greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, the federal government and on his own behalf, to the representatives of the Czechoslovak young people present and all boys and girls throughout the country. These annual meetings, he said, are an expression of the attention and care which the communist party and the socialist state are devoting to the young generation.

Comrade Husak recalled the results achieved by our working people under the leadership of the CPCZ in the last 35 years since the culmination of the national liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

He then spoke of the tasks which the CPCZ Central Committee has set for the further development of the national economy, for the maintenance and improvement of the living standards and the strengthening of the securities of life of people. In this connection he stressed that it is the national economy which provides scope in which young people may demonstrate best their positive attitude to socialism, a place where the real heroes of our times grow.

With interest we heard Comrade Dockal's words about what the young people have done since our last meeting and where they have contributed by their honest work and by their drive to the further prosperity of our beautiful homeland, Comrade Husak said. We are gratified by the results of the work of young workers, farmers, young members of the intelligentsia, students, apprentices as well as young deputies, officials of the youth union and the Pioneer organizations. Today, we want to express our most sincere thanks to all those who by their positive endeavor, by their initiatives and by fulfilling their pledges made in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, contributed to the development of the national economy, to the successful fulfillment of the demanding tasks of the last year of the sixth 5-year Plan, to making our towns and villages more beautiful.

In the selfless work of our young people, work imbued with initiative, in the social commitment we see justly the concrete expression of their positive attitude to socialism and to the policy of the communist party, which the entire National Front adopted as its own, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

This is convincing confirmation of the reality that the young generation, which always sides with social progress, is naturally and inevitably attracted by the noble stature and the practice of socialism. We are filled with pride and a sense of satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak young people identify themselves both in mind and heart with the CPCZ policy. In their work for socialism and for the successful development of their homeland they not only see their honorable duty but also the meaning and purpose of their lives. The confidence of people in communist party policy and the active support which they are giving it are our most valuable moral capital. After all, we communists have never been concerned and are not concerned with anything other than to struggle and work for the well-being and happiness of the working man, for the happy and peaceful flourishing of our homeland.

On more than one occasion we pointed out, Comrade Husak continued, that the future of our socialist society lies in the young generation. It depends on what the young people will be. For this reason the party, the state, the organs and organizations of the National Front, all society are devoting a great deal of their attention and care to ensuring that young people grow up as conscious citizens of the socialist state, to ensuring that they are proud of their socialist homeland, to ensuring that their internationalist feeling, their awareness of firm affinity of Czechoslovakia with the countries of the socialist community, their sentiments of solidarity with all revolutionary, progressive forces struggling for social progress and peace are reinforced.

We are systematically creating the most favorable conditions for their all-round development, for their aquiring education, qualifications and their full assertion--in brief, for their good preparation for life and work in an advanced socialist society. These are conditions which are one of the big gains of socialism, for which all generations of our working peoples struggled and which are far from being taken for granted by young people in that part of the world which is still dominated by capital.

The overwhelming majority of our boys and girls are making honest use of these conditions. But at the same time, because of all that our young people are receiving, it is necessary also to ask more from them, to give them exacting tasks and prepare them to the broadest extent for the responsibility which they are going to bear in the future for the destiny of their country.

Comrade Gustav Husak then concerned himself with the mission of young people in scientific and technological progress, which plays an increasingly important role in the development of the economy and will undoubtedly play such a role in the future. In this connection he singled out the contribution made by young innovators and inventors. It is necessary to stimulate and channel the interest of young people to the study of technological sectors in the middle schools and in particular in the institutions of higher learning, a study which although difficult and demanding is of socially exceptional importance. It is necessary to do much more, including efforts by the youth union. In this respect the results achieved by the Zenit movement, students' scientific and technical activities and the activities of the technological and natural sciences group in the pioneer organizations deserve recognition.

In the latter part of his speech Comrade Husak devoted his attention to the work of the Socialist Union of Youth. He recalled that the 15th CPCZ Congress noted that the Socialist Union of Youth has become a truly close and effective collaborator with our party.

The results you have achieved in your work since the second congress in 1977 confirm this once again even more convincingly. It is thus all the more necessary to eliminate purposefully and energetically the weaknesses which you still have in your activity and to strive for ever better results.

Every year members from older age groups leave your organization while new young members join. This calls for a deeper reflection on the forms of your work, an even greater differentiation in the attitude to individual age groups and an even more thoughtful preparation for youth union work already in the pioneer organizations.

Simultaneously with the positive appreciation of the good results of your work, it is also right to emphasize that in the attitude to young people nothing would be more damaging than uncritical praise; underestimation of the exacting nature of the tasks which have to be tackled in the upbringing of the young generation; or overlooking problems which we are encountering in this respect. You yourselves are well aware that we often have serious problems with some young people. This applies to their working or study duties, their attitude toward the values created by the work of the people, their behavior toward their parents and older people. It is thus our common task to devote enhanced attention to these young people, to appeal to their reason and emotions and to help them to find their right place in the life of socialist society.

At the close of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak spoke of the international political situation. Among the greatest contributions made by socialism to mankind is the fact that since the end of World War II the European Continent, so severely tried throughout its history by numerous wars, has been living for the last 35 years in peace. The facts of the postwar development demonstrate conclusively that this is the outcome of the great struggle waged for peace by the Soviet Union from its very inception, a struggle in which it has been joined and which other socialist countries have waged by its side. Credit for this goes to the consistent Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, a policy which was formulated for the current period and embodied in a specific program by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. Personal credit for its elaboration and realization goes to that great struggler for world peace and sincere friend of our people, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Recently there has occurred a development in international relations which proves that one cannot relax in the struggle for peace and against the danger of a war. Comrade Husak pointed out that the most reactionary circles of world imperialism and above all of the United States have been trying to recreate an atmosphere of tension, distrust and confrontation in the world. They are fanning a further feverish arms buildup, and they would like to act from a position of strength in international life and in particular in their relationships with the socialist countries. They are politically blackmailing even their own allies, and in their hostile anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria they are also trying to misuse and discredit the Olympic idea. In this process we cannot be and are not passive spectators, Comrade Husak said. Side by side with the Soviet Union, the states of the socialist community, together with all progessive, anti-imperialist and peace forces, we resolutely resist the dangerous, hazardous policy of imperialist reaction and strive for a further intensification of the effort aimed at securing a lasting peace, the continuation of the policy of relaxation of tension, disarmament and the establishment of confidence and cooperation among states with different social system.

Our young generation has been born and is growing up in conditions of peace. It has never known the horrors of war. By their views, attitudes and above all by their honest work for socialism they are following closely the traditions and legacy of the struggle for peace waged by their fathers.

Together with progressive young people throughout the world they are marching steadfastly in the ranks of those who are struggling for a world devoid of wars, aggression, social, national and racial oppression and discrimination. Comrade Gustav Husak later thanked the young people once again for their work, for everything by which they have contributed to the flourishing of our homeland and wished them many successes in their work, their studies and much happiness in their private lives.

FEDERAL CHAMBER COMMITTEES HOLD JOINT SESSION

AU061559 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jun 80 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Session of Federal Assembly Committees"]

[Text] Prague--Yesterday members of the People's Chamber and Chamber of Nations committees for agriculture and food convened in the Federal Assembly in Prague for their 21st joint meeting. They assessed the government draft on principles governing the amending of the civil legal code and the expanded propositions of the CSSR Supreme Court's and the CSSR prosecutor general's report on the state of socialist legality in the sphere of civil law. They also discussed the chapter on the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food in the draft of the Czechoslovak federation's closing state budget for 1979.

The 2-day joint meeting of the plan and budget committees of CSSR Federal Assembly's People's Chamber and Chamber of Nations ended yesterday in Prague. In the presence of J. Srb., deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, the deputies discussed the draft of the Czechoslovak federation's closing state budget for 1979. It was presented by CSSR Minister of Finance L. Ler. In 1979 the CSSR national economy developed in its main features in harmony with the basic intentions of the economic directive for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The volume of social production has further increased and the economic potential has grown in spite of aggravated conditions in foreign economic relations and some internal problems.

The more than 18 million foreign visitors last year bear witness that the CSSR is an attractive tourist country. This was stated by M. Svoboda, first deputy chairman of the CSSR Government Committee for Foreign Tourism, at yesterday's session of the foreign affairs committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly's People's Chamber and Chamber of Nations. He acquainted the deputies in detail with the development of foreign tourism in the last 3 years and also mentioned its orientation this year. J. Marko, first deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union, then briefed the foreign affairs committee members on the results of the 4th Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the Interparliamentary Union's spring session.

In concluding yesterday's agenda CSSR Ambassador to the United States J. Johanes submitted to the deputies of both foreign affairs committees a report on the domestic political situation in the United States and on its foreign policy.

SLOVAK DAILY URGES PATIENCE ON SOCIALIST PROGRESS

AU061420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Illusion of a Generation"]

[Excerpts] The impatient comrades--who could count them? For them the results we are achieving in developing our society do not seem adequate. [paragraph continues]

They would like to have progressed further and higher. They are literally electrified by the facts of life, which show that the vital winds of socialism have not yet blown through certain corners of the people's way of thinking, and have not yet breathed on the motives for their actions. They look for tangible causes and even for "culprits". Some lose some of their zeal, others demand a more radical course.

We find people in their 40's and 50's, and even people who are older, a hundred times more sympathetic in their revolutionary impatience than people who are slow in action and in thinking, who dampen their enthusiasm by uttering the familiar "there is time enough." To want to do today what is possible to do the day after tomorrow--this is a more noble effort than to postpone the tasks of today for tomorrow.

Can one want to have everything, and have it "right away"? Can one win, solve, and so-to-speak complete--without any residual problems--the epochal feat of creating new social conditions, the new man, during only a few decades, practically during the life-span of a single generation? To strive for this is the illusion of a generation, and particularly that of our older comrades. Let us recall what Comrade V. Bilak said in this connection in the report at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session: "We have learned the bitter lesson of how dangerous it is...to succumb to illusions and to the fantasy that a single generation will solve everything; to fail to respect the objective logic governing socialist construction."

The generation of the victorious February [1948] can surely remember with ease how clearcut and simple the front lines of the class struggle of those times were. The enemy's name and surname was often identical with the name of the former firm; he appeared as a saboteur, speculator and subverter. To produce more of a thing was always positive, and to produce less of a thing was something undesirable. It was easy to succumb to revolutionary enthusiasm, to see everything almost within one's reach, to adopt the attractive notion that communism is already a prospect for the present, of the living generation.

But as soon as we registered the first results in the economy, in politics and the social sphere, it became clear that social development was not a frontal advancement, but a dialectic spiral--it has its own twists, and its returns to the starting point on a higher level; it even has dynamic sections of upsurge, as well as periods of the calm ripening of new elements. A success in one sector produces a chain reaction of problems in another. We have built 1.5 million new apartments--and we are faced with the difficult problem of shaping the socialist way of life under conditions of large city settlements. We are guaranteeing social security for all citizens, and we have the problem of what to do with the asocial groups of people sponging on this enormous achievement of socialism. We have built up an industrial potential that is 11 times the potential of February 1948, but we have found ourselves in circumstances when we must part ways with the old criteria of such terms as "more" and "less"--because today, if it is more effective and shows a better quality, the less may mean more....

But the way of thinking of quite a few people has gotten stuck. Some people object, and we agree, but on the condition that at the same time we must not lose sight of what is undoubtedly positive in this sphere, and is felt as such.

Have we achieved too little during the three and a half decades? Let him "cast the first stone" who knows of any social system which could show that it had achieved more, at any time, on the same large scale and under similar historical-economic conditions of a small country with limited resources.

Reproaches, and feelings of self-torment? On the contrary--let us bow to the generation which has borne on its shoulders both the burden and the risks of the revolutionary struggle which has literally forced from barren ground the great feats of the first 5-year plans and which has survived, with head held high, even the political storm of 1968. It did not make use of all the opportunities. It made mistakes time and again and left many problems to its progeny. But such has been the fate of generations from time immemorial--they always come into conditions they inherit, conditions full of the elements of the old; and they depart with unfinished work. Social advance is a relay torch, which is never brought to the final, absolute goal. The historical task of generations is not to complete everything; it is sufficient if they leave a world that is somewhat better and more humane then the one they took over.

But the warning against illusion and fantasy about the solution of all problems during the lifespan of a single generation is also valid for the successors of the first pioneers of socialism, for the present 30 to 40 year olds. It is valid as the injunction: Have a bit more sobriety and prudence, and in particular, more sense of the limits of realistic possibilities. Do not be greedy. Do not want to solve everything with final validity, and all at once. Even bread is sliced a slice at a time. Let us see a bit less of the strong-man stuff and of megalomania, of loud words and promises, and less of the exaggerated shrugging of shoulders and of gestures of resignation, less of the global approaches where a sense of concrete detail is needed.

The management of common affairs is actually a daily choice of values, making decisions between the alternatives leading to their creation. In capital construction, for instance, how is it that almost every somewhat more exacting production task is linked in our country with the counterdemand for limits set for building projects worth many millions? The Curie couple discovered radium in a delapidated obsolete building, and today we have the notion that one can work only in enormous research areas....Must every ordinary fence be a concrete monster which can be destroyed only with the general destruction of the earth? Must everything that we are building be a world-conquering, unique phenomenon?

We speak of it, but we do not sufficiently realize: The value of things we are producing and using does not lie in their bulk, in their robustness and size; beauty lies primarily in the correlation of work applied, the function and appearance of the product. It is an internal, rather than an external value.

The times are coming when advance will not be measured by quantitative indexes. It will no longer be possible to prove the contributions of districts and regions to all-social efforts by what has been "built." It is not the plants and premises that will be the truly new thing, but the products with higher parameters and the more productive and efficient work. Concrete deeds in this direction, the start of purposeful and long-term programs--these can become the merits which will elevate the present generation in the eyes of the future one. It will not be amiss if the descendants also inherit an appropriate package of problems; it will be enough if, at some time, already in the next thousand years they will say about us with appreciation: They grasped the spirit of the eighties and they achieved a radical turn in their way of acting and thinking....

Undoubtedly, the most difficult thing will be about the thinking. To teach masses of people, still weighed down by the relics of yesterday and in many instances even today, kowtowing to illusory forces and the terrestrial mammon of ownership, to live and work in a new way, and to do this within the short time of 3-4 decades--that is more than an unrealistic demand. Man is still small, his thinking has not yet reached the greatness of our common feat. This is not a tragic remark, but an appeal to act.

RUDO PRAVO CRITICIZES WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL PLANT

AU090615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Jan Jelinek article: "There Is a Limit to Everything; Communists in Montas Hradec Kralove Are Putting Things in Order"]

[Summary] "The exacerbated situation inevitably required a radical change. The state of affairs prevailing in the Montas enterprise in Hradec Kralove--the enterprise assembles technological investment complexes at home and abroad--was not good. A group of leading workers deplorably squandered the most precious political and social values: the Communist Party's authority and the trust and enthusiasm of honest and industrious people.

"In fact, what did happen in Montas?

"A small group of people--deplorably with a 'contribution' by the party committee led by its chairman, Ludovit Mituch, and assisted by some economic employees led by the enterprise director, Miroslav Kult--began to consider themselves infallible. They violated norms of party life and principles of intraparty democracy, disregarded the principles of cadre work and thus naturally went so far as to disclaim the Leninist principles of criticism and self-criticism. Those people neither prevented bribery and corruption in the enterprise nor illegal manipulation with financial funds and--what is the worst aspect of all--these party and economic functionaries themselves took part in the immoral lapses. There exists irrefutable evidence proving these facts. The relations among the employees of the enterprise were very seriously disturbed.

"Lack of Principle Always Has To Be Paid for Dearly"

To find the roots of the evil we must go back 10 years. After the exchange of party cards in 1970 the CPCZ enterprise organization assumed an unprincipled attitude toward those party members who were protagonists of rightwing opportunism. It was very lax in assessing their antiparty activities and tolerated some of them in its ranks. In the 1971-73 period even the new party committee did not live up to its good resolutions on cadres and did not remove those functionaries who had failed the test of their class character. The justified complaints of the employees concerning the situation in the enterprise began to accumulate.

The appointment of Ludovit Mituch as chairman of the party organization's committee in March 1972 seemed promising. His predecessor, Miroslav Kult, became enterprise director. Yet these two people were the key figures in the events that followed.

"Mituch and the enterprise party committee soon came to play the role of a serf of the enterprise's economic management and were in bondage to it. The party's right to control the activity of the economic management and make a principled assessment of the work of Director Kult and other leading workers were alien to them." With the strong support of Karla Kalinova, member of the party committee and chief of the cadre and personnel office, Mituch turned a blind eye to the economic management's incorrect bookkeeping concerning representational funds, separation and per diem allowances and other wage funds. "It is a tragedy that it was precisely Mituch, who had once excelled, by virtue of his personal political influence, in party groups and who had carried out the work of his office conscientiously, who succumbed to bribery and let himself be 'bought.' He did not raise any objections to all kinds of gifts purchased from representational funds and did not speak out against violations of fiscal management regulations--on the contrary, he himself took part in those offenses.

"An Attempt at a Remedy"

The employees' objections to the malpractices in Montas, to Mituch's transgressions and to his professional classifications to which he was not entitled--Mituch had once been a foreman and even assistant to the production deputy director, for which posts he lacked the requisite qualifications--were mounting. Party and state organs began to receive anonymous letters from the enterprise. There were even straightforward complaints by fearless comrades. All of them were dismissed by Mituch. He argued that the anonymous letters were motivated by vindictiveness, that they were written to besmirch leading cadres. Instead of admitting his mistakes, Mituch, in his vanity, felt offended. He also defended the erring personnel in the economic management, particularly Director Kult.

"In the spring of 1977 the district CPCZ committee in Hradec Kralove took a strong stand against the inadmissible practices of this group, particularly against the violations of norms of party life, against the suppression of criticism, against haughty handling of people and against false solidarity that culminated in bribery and other criminal acts by a number of economic workers. In its standpoints it sharply criticized the negative phenomena in the enterprise. It recommended a reconstruction of the party committee and appointment of a new chairman." The district committee's proposal was formally approved by the enterprise CPCZ organization but its implementation was delayed.

"Up to the Sad End

"The atmosphere in Montas was becoming unbearable. Mituch, who used to be so zealous and conscientious in visiting worksites, where he gathered and made use of the rich experiences of communists and nonparty members, now began to isolate himself from the people. He felt wronged and misunderstood. The level of discussions at members' meetings gradually declined. He did not seek to remedy matters but, on the contrary, continued to defend his favorites. Many communists, whose attempts to establish real order and discipline for all were to no avail, succumbed to passivity." The party committee continued to dismiss some of the working people's complaints as unfounded and did not even make an attempt to solve the situation in the enterprise.

In the fall of 1978 the economic management's abuse of its authority reached its peak. "The activity of a sizable number of leading workers in Montas had to be scrutinized by public security. A few people were taken into custody. The communists in Montas also drew their conclusions, assisted by the district CPCZ committee: Ludovit Mituch, chairman of the enterprise organization's CPCZ committee, Miroslav Kult, the enterprise director, and Karla Kalinova, head of the cadre office, were expelled from the party. The party punishments were severe but justified. The party has always succeeded in dealing with people who abuse the functions entrusted to them."

Party punishments were also imposed on Vladimir Pavelka, deputy director in charge of technology; Vladimir Machacek, head of the sales department, and Eng Vitezslav Bukovsky. They were replaced in their posts. Joseph Ficek, deputy director in charge of the economy, was also not free of guilt. Zdenek Pospisil, head of the economy of labor department, and Stanislav Jerabek, head of the construction, energy and machinery department, also left their posts.

"However, it must be frankly said that the comrades in the district party committee in Hradec Kralove also have their share of guilt in this exceptional case. That applies particularly to the control and auditing commission of the district CPCZ committee. Its members are self-critical enough to admit it themselves. [paragraph continues]

"But what about the higher-ranking economic bodies? Were their inspection officials blind in not discovering the machinations in Montas? Quite to the contrary, they had defended what later turned out to be violations of financial regulations!

"Party Ethics Apply to Everyone"

The analysis of the case carried out by the district party committee is instructive because it shows how low a formerly outstanding party or economic functionary can go if he throws overboard moral inhibitions and modesty.

"It certainly would be unjust to fail to see that former director Kult had indisputable merits." Under his leadership the enterprise was fulfilling its plan, completing within the set deadlines and in good quality the construction projects at home and abroad and doing a great deal for the development of Hradec Kralove. However, he seems to have forgotten that one cannot live only on past merits. It is a pity that he surrounded himself with servile schemers and succumbed to their incorrect views.

"The CPCZ has condemned more than once at sessions of its Central Committee the manners of the handful of people following the cult of selfish individualism, of those who regard the party card as a confirmation of their right to some sort of prerogatives. The party is strong enough to get rid of those people, to condemn them morally in public and to cleanse its unified ranks of the influence of their parasitism.

"The Way Ahead

"Extensive cadre changes have taken place in the economic management of Montas--31 employees have been replaced. The imposed party punishments have shown that communists are capable of energetic action. The agitation in the work collective has subsided. However, in the operational facilities' atmosphere there is still some sort of tension that prompts some people to voice speculations that are not beneficial for the enterprise.

"The working people were right in demanding of the organization's new party committee a fundamental explanation of the case--a case that was incompatible with communist honor and ethics. They have received such an explanation. The Presidium of the district CPCZ committee deals regularly, monthly, with the development of the situation in Montas."

Recently we had a discussion with the functionaries in Montas. "Stanislav Klouzek and Oldrich Kolovratnik, deputy chairmen of the enterprise's CPCZ organization committee, confided to us in the presence of Zdenek Bukovsky, chairman of the organization's committee, and committee members Milan Zeman, Karel Hoffmann and Josef Vaclavek: 'The worst moments Montas went through were between November 1978 and February 1979. At that time we had the impression that many people were avoiding Montas like a mangy dog. When we went to an enterprise for negotiations our partners were almost ashamed to shake hands with us and often we could hear malicious jokes and ironical remarks. It goes without saying that all that rankled the men in our enterprise.

"'One's mind boggles over what became of communist responsibility. Some hotheads are now calling for premature decisions and accuse and suspect us of wanting to conceal the truth from them. We understand the agitation of the people; their demands for an in-depth explanation are justified. As soon as the court proceedings are over we shall acquaint them with the further conclusions of the investigation either at a public party or a public trade union meeting. All in Montas want it to be soon so as to be able to close the case as soon as possible. We need a calm and creative atmosphere for our work.'" The new party and economic leadership of Montas Kradec Kralove that took up its post last year is patiently eliminating the moral and political damage that was inflicted. It enjoys the party's trust and full support.

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON CARTER DOCTRINE

AU060711 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 80 p 6

[Miroslav Nikl article: "Doctrines in Difficulties; the Carter Doctrine--Dangerous Subjectivism in Basic Matters of the Development of Contemporary International Relations"]

[Summary] "On 23 January 1980 the U.S. President submitted the annual 'State of the Union message' which is justly regarded as the proclamation of the Carter doctrine." What does this doctrine contain, and what do such doctrines signify in the policy of American imperialism?

At present the Carter doctrine is the center of U.S. global strategy; and in the United States the "interchange of doctrines reflects the socio-political progress in the world, in the distorted mirror of modifications of the U.S. global strategic concept."

The Truman doctrine was "justly called by the critics a meddling in the internal affairs of other states and a support for antidemocratic governments." The Eisenhower doctrine was targeted at the Near East, "in reaction to the national-liberation struggle there"; and the U.S. Congress was asked to permit the use of U.S. Armed Forces in the area. The Johnson doctrine "reacted to the emergence of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere--Cuba"; and so, in the endeavor "not to tolerate" another communist state there, an illegal intervention was staged in the Dominican Republic. The Nixon doctrine "reacted to the contradiction between the political and economic parts of the U.S. global strategic concept under the conditions of the hopeless wallowing in the Vietnam war.

"The Conflict of Two Lines

"In the American global strategic concept of the seventies, two lines have been in conflict, on a long-term basis: first, the line of a more realistic approach to the current problems of international relations, primarily in the global parameters of relations between the world of socialism and that of capitalism--the striking example of these relations was the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna in the last period--and second, the line of the more aggressive variant of the foreign-political concept, which is bound to the most reactionary wing of the U.S. bourgeoisie. AT PRESENT THIS LINE SHOWS THE TENDENCY TO ASSERT ITSELF AS THE LEADING LINE IN THE FOREIGN-POLITICAL CONCEPT.

"These conflicts are connected with the open split in the U.S. ruling hierarchy," as was manifested in the Watergate affair and so forth.

"To evaluate the so-called Carter doctrine means to evaluate the approach to current international relations, which were ripening among the most reactionary groups of the American bourgeoisie during what is essentially the entire second half of the seventies.

"The Carter doctrine contains three basic theses:

The first proclaims U.S. interests world-wide, and calls for their firm defense. The second defines the path toward realizing the leading U.S. role through a long-term armament plan. The third specifies territories which this plan concerns, stressing U.S. interests in the Near East and Persian Gulf.

It must be added that Carter's doctrine is based on, and literally quotes certain passages from, the speech by Z. Brzezinski at the Chicago Weizmann Institute in October 1979. [paragraph continues]

Brzezinski's main thesis was that Kissinger's greatest error was his attempt to come to an agreement with the USSR. "Carter's doctrine is an original mixture of opinions, maintaining that peaceful coexistence signifies maintaining the existing state of affairs with the exclusion of the processes of social progress in the contemporary world." The opinions switch to aggressive militant attitudes without any intervening stage.

"The Crisis of the American Strategic Concept"

These very dangerous new phenomena in the U.S. global strategic concept are, substantially, due to the combined influence of the effects of the crisis of capitalism on the U.S. ruling strata, and of the assessment of "the escalation of the Maoist policy since the Ussuri events in 1969 and up to China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam in 1979" by the ruling elite.

"The processes of the general crisis of capitalism logically led to a change in the U.S. place and role in what is now happening in the world. The belated and subjectivist evaluation of the consequences, necessarily brought about by the processes mentioned above, for the activity of the ruling political group in the United States HAS LED TO THE CRISIS IN THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC CONCEPT OF THIS IMPERIALIST STATE.

"This is strikingly manifested in the crisis of the concept, of stability and plausibility of the positions adopted by the present American government. Generally, it may be said that the PARALLEL NATURE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS OF THE GENERAL CRISIS OF CAPITALISM HAS LED TO A CRISIS OF REALISM IN THE U.S. GLOBAL STRATEGIC CONCEPT. This is most strikingly expressed in the endeavor to reverse the processes of structural reorganization of contemporary international relations. At the same time, in the endeavor to acquire military supremacy over the USSR, one completely ignores the change in the role played by the military factor in the modern world in connection with the existing balance of strategic military forces--a balance that, as one of the emphatic manifestations of the nature of this era, forms one of the firm points of contemporary international relations." One ignores the revolution in the technology of war, which makes every realistic politician realize that there is no sensible alternative to the peaceful coexistence of the two systems.

"Three Factors

"Among other things, the crisis in the U.S. global strategic concept is expressed in the risky approaches it adopts, in the endeavor to destabilize contemporary international relations, and the tendency to exploit the uncontrollable factors in them. In this respect, the Carter administration is orienting itself to three groups of factors:" the unleashing of new rounds of the arms race; the deeply negative role of Maoism in present international relations; and the regional hotbeds of tension among the developing countries.

New rounds of the arms race are meant to frustrate the adopted control measures and agreements by creating new strategic military imbalances. New miniaturized arms generations are expected to temporarily limit the efficiency of existing control mechanisms and to create useful intermediary periods until new updated mechanisms are devised.

"But in reality, the new and further 'rounds' of the arms race cannot change the structural reorganization of contemporary international relations." Contrary to the cold war of the fifties, these relations now show the qualitatively new role of world socialism in the deepening world crisis of capitalism, as manifested in the cyclical raw material and power crisis in the capitalist world.

"Two Historical Lessons Taught

"THE PERIOD OF MILITARY EXTORTION OF SOCIALIST STATES AS ONE OF--THE PERHAPS MOST STRIKING--EXPRESSIONS OF THE COLD-WAR PERIOD OF THE FIFTIES CANNOT POSSIBLY BE REPEATED UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION." In the postwar period, the United States has been taught this lesson twice, and on different levels: In the Cuban crisis of 1962 globally, and in the Vietnam defeat in 1975 regionally. "The Carter doctrine, which by-passes these historical lessons, is substantially a concept of a fight against the establishment of relations which, in existence of objective class relations between capitalism and socialism, would exclude the solution of mutual conflicts by military means.

"Ganging-Up With the Maoists

"At present we notice a new element in the policy of the American bourgeoisie--the ganging up with the Chinese 'communists' in the name of fighting against communism." THE CARTER DOCTRINE IS STRIVING TO MAKE USE OF THE MAOISTS' GANGING-UP WITH THE EXTREME REACTION IN CAPITALIST STATES, OF THE PRESENT CHINESE LEADERSHIP'S OPEN HATRED FOR THE USSR, AND OF ITS FIGHT AGAINST DETENTE. Specifying U.S. interests in the area from the Near East to Southeast Asia, it leaves anti-Soviet China to continue the line along the USSR's southern borders.

"Detonators With Far-Reaching Consequences"

The Carter doctrine is dangerous in that it tends to change the development of relations between the capitalist and socialist systems into an arbitrary process--and that in a nuclear age. "There is also the threat of DIRECT LOCAL INTERVENTION in the present American policy." This is not new, although in Vietnam the U.S. views and approaches to global correlations were relatively realistic. Both in the 1972 U.S.-USSR treaty on mutual relations, and in the CSCE, the United States recognized the necessity of adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"The new aspect in the Carter doctrine, from this viewpoint, is the endeavor to combine FORMER AGGRESSIVE REGIONAL APPROACHES (FOR INSTANCE IN THE AREA OF THE PERSIAN GULF) WITH BRUTAL CONCEPTS AND PRACTICAL STEPS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS. This makes it necessary for the other capitalist states to learn "discipline." As proved by the first half of the seventies, U.S. respect for strategic military equilibrium means movement in a certain global framework, which enables the search for paths to solve regional hotbeds of tension. "The development of relations between the two systems as an arbitrary process constitutes the threat that regional hotbeds of tension can get completely out of hand, and thus play the role OF DETONATOR OF A CRISIS IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WITH FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES."

"Pretexts for Creating an Inervention Corps"

According to Carter, the processes of social progress in solving the developing countries' socioeconomic problems are factors that deepen the U.S. raw material and energy crisis. This has served as a reason for setting up the U.S intervention corps, for actions in "spheres of U.S. interest." If the United States accuses oil-exporting developing countries, or "the hand of Moscow" of causing its difficulties, instead of searching for and developing new sources of energy, then "the other partners in international relations are truly confronted with dangerous subjectivism, which ignores the basic, long-year objective trends in the international relations."

The "intervention alert units" are "part of the attempt to reform American policy with regard to the developing countries after the 'Iranian shock,' when the crisis of Iranian-American relations meant a blow to the basic concepts which the United States wanted to implement in the developing world."

The case of Afghanistan is being used as a smokescreen to conceal the true U.S. aim in the developing world, WHICH IS TO WRENCH THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AWAY FROM THE SOCIALIST STATES. With the continuing dissipation of this artificial smokescreen, the developing world is noting with increasing clarity that the Carter doctrine wants them "not to meddle in world politics." In our era Carter's notions are simply unbelievable; and states like Panama, Nicaragua, Iran, Angola, Ethiopia and others "are acting as though they 'wanted to spite'" him. Obviously the intervention corps is meant to stop this. The "State of the Union message" declares large areas of the developing world a sphere of U.S. interests, in the endeavor to prevent the crisis of capitalism there.

"Obviously within the framework of its doctrine, the Carter administration is oriented to creating hotbeds of tension in the areas of the developing world," which are intended to "create room to maneuver for U.S. global strategy" in order to change the situation existing there. This is borne out by the provocation with the shah's stay in the United States, and by the provocation of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. The same applies to the secret clause in the Camp David documents "COMMITTING THE UNITED STATES TO ARTIFICIALLY EVOKE CRISES AND REGIONAL CONFLICTS" so as to weaken the unity of Egypt's Arab adversaries.

"This basic line of current American foreign policy, which is aimed at increasing tension in contemporary international relations, nevertheless has its not negligible weakspots, which significantly limit these endeavors."

"The Discrepancy Between the Political and Economic Parts of the Doctrine

"It must be stated that, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE POSTWAR HISTORY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, the Carter doctrine has OPENLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN ITS ECONOMIC AND ITS POLITICAL PARTS." Whereas, formerly, the conflict lying in the limited U.S. material resources and U.S. aims was mainly expressed in the U.S. dollar difficulties and trouble with the trade tariffs in exports, now it is also manifested in the international division of labor.

"With the proclamation of the Carter doctrine U.S. global strategy has become unpredictable. It has not only deepended the discrepancies in the U.S. foreign-political line, but is also making the concrete activity of the social subject implementing this concept quite unstable. Proof of this is the unprecedented violation of agreements existing between the United States and the USSR," which has created for the United States the image of being an internationally unreliable partner, as L. Brezhnev has pointed out.

"Should such approaches prove to be of a more long-term nature, they would necessarily become fertile soil for the elements of a growing U.S. isolation also in the camp of developed capitalist states. The objective tendencies of the development of the present world cannot be changed by the United States' ceasing to take them into account."

REISZ ON U.S. NUCLEAR WARNING COMPUTER MALFUNCTION

DW091233 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1011 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] In the United States over the weekend a U.S. air defense system computer malfunctioned again, sounding a nuclear alarm signal. Listen to some remarks by Albert Reisz:

Three malfunctions within 6 months, including two malfunctions within 1 week, is a bit too much for a computer designed to signal an alarm in case of nuclear attack. Over the weekend the United States again had a false missile alarm; the same thing happened last Tuesday. Not all of the questions that arise can be answered, but maybe some of them. One thing is certain, however: A terribly dangerous game is being played here. There is a retired U.S. general who is obviously not very far from the truth when he draws a parallel with the abortive military coup attempted by the United States against Iran in April. He is close to the truth because in both cases unrest, hectic activity, uncertainty and even worse have come to light. Such failures stem from a certain unpredictability and, I would even say, also from a certain tendency towards playing hazardous games.

Let us consider just one thing. Computers can err, to be sure, but they only err on the basis of programs, and the Pentagon computers which threatened to trigger the unthinkable twice within 1 week are computers of a special type, because they are fed with programs motivated not merely technically but politically. Here the question poses itself. Why this accumulation of failures at this very moment? In relations between the Soviet Union and the United States there were and are good and bad times. The present tensions are great; they were worse only during the cold war. It is now, not previously, that these failures emerge. The U.S. strategy has switched to confrontation. This is disputed by no one and it alarms all with the exception of the creators of this strategy. The background of the computor malfunctions is this strategy.

There is one more thing. We just cannot rule out the possibility that these circles are quite deliberately pursuing the aim of causing U.S. citizens to become accustomed to increasing alarm situations. All things considered--the policy of confrontation by the White House, the great arms efforts by the United States, the unrest emanating from this policy--all this is concentrated in such failures which bring about situations that cannot be taken seriously enough. The world just cannot afford to accept the incessant rejection by the United States of nuclear disarmament.

KAEUBLER ON SALT II, VANCE SPEECH, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD100145 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] After the cold war adherents in Washington succeeded in bringing the debate on ratification of SALT II completely to a standstill, pressure is now increasing for a change of direction in U.S. foreign policy. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports from Washington:

[Kaeubler] It was a year ago this month that the world watched Vienna where SALT II was signed, the treaty which was designed to bring military detente closer, but today SALT II is still waiting to come into force.

The U.S. administration not only refuses to give the U.S. Congress the green light to ratify the treaty; what gives no less cause for concern is the fact that the refusal to ratify the treaty calls into question the promising process of negotiations, disarmament and the prospect of SALT III.

The abrupt blocking of this process of negotiations is a serious matter. Washington cannot pretend that this could be corrected if things change in Soviet-U.S. relations. Have not those forces in Washington which have tried since the start of talks on SALT II to switch from detente to confrontation raised the U.S. arms budget to record levels, introduced a new generation of strategic weapons systems and stirred up the arms race? Is all this not aimed at putting the final brake on SALT II, pushing the process of talks off the rails and replacing detente on a long-term basis with confrontation?

What Washington's foreign policy (?sees ahead) is alarming, so alarming that U.S. Secretary of State Vance, who resigned in protest, could no longer reconcile remaining silent in good conscience. Yielding to the gravity of the hour, Vance brought to the U.S. public's attention that SALT II will have to remain the core of a long-term conception of U.S. foreign policy. In his criticism of the Carter administration, which was not possible to ignore, Vance went even further. He warned that U.S. foreign policy which was unrealistic, based on wishful thinking and illusions of superiority, would lead not only to mistakes but to disasters.

We all know how close we came to such a disaster during the past few days. Three times within 7 months, twice within one week, there were nuclear alarms here in the United States. The mechanism for deploying deadly weapons was already beginning to be set in motion as the intercontinental missile bases in the United States were put on maximum alert. The engines of B-52 bombers, loaded with bombs, were started.

It was learned only at the last moment that it was a mistake, a computer malfunction--a mysterious Soviet missile attack on the United States on the radar screen which they had fed into the computer themselves. Does one not ask oneself whether the war hysteria stirred up by the Pentagon has not reached a point at which games are being played in an irresponsible manner with the fate of our world? U.S. allies have let Washington know that they are concerned with the way foreign policy is being conducted at the White House. The warning by former U.S. Secretary of State Vance shows that the debate on SALT II, suppressed by the cold war forces, is flaring up again among the public. Senator Tower is now demanding an immediate congressional investigation into what the fateful nuclear alert triggered off. Under growing pressure, Secretary of State Muskie was obliged to state that the United States remains interested in a balanced policy towards the Soviet Union and SALT II. Stability, however, is not a thing which can be achieved with words. It depends on the implementation of SALT II as the key to securing peace, as was affirmed a year ago in Vienna by both negotiating parties. But the 180-degree turn which is now required could not be detected in the U.S. secretary of state's remarks.

DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO; DOCUMENTS SIGNED

LD092120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 9 Jun 80

[By AND correspondents Ulrich Kohls and Dieter Brueckner]

[Text] Mexico City--The GDR delegation left Mexico City for home at midday.

At the end of his visit to Mexico, Guenter Mittag said that the expectations which the delegation he headed had expected from the trip had been completely fulfilled, and added: "We are very optimistic that the Mexican Government regards the development of friendly relations between our states and people in the same positive and promising way as the GDR delegation does."

The talks with President Lopez Portillo, other Cabinet members and leading representatives of state-run and private industries have confirmed that the GDR and Mexico are in agreement on important basic questions of world policy. "The GDR and Mexico," Mittag said, "are equally interested in the safeguarding of a lasting peace and the implementation of a policy of detente and disarmament. We oppose all those forces that are striving for a return to a cold-war policy."

Touching on the agreements that had been signed, Mittag said that they are "a solid starting point and a qualitatively new step towards the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Mexico. They are appropriate for the opening of a new stage in the dynamic development of all-round relations, which is characterized in particular by a further noticeable expansion of cooperation in the economic field."

Mittag stressed the special importance of the development of industrial cooperation, and stated: "This new quality of cooperation will also be reflected in our cooperation in the international arena." He gave the assurance that the GDR would do its utmost to imbue the signed accords with life.

At the signing ceremony, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations, Jorge Castaneda, and the ministers with whom the GDR state delegation had negotiated over the past few days, expressed the same sentiments.

The "declaration on the further development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Mexico" announces the intention to develop scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in important areas. These include communications, particularly the domestic telephone system, the metalworking industry, especially machinetool and gear manufacture, the chemicals industry, the industrial process for the production of sponge iron and the fishing industry.

In the document, the two sides approve the establishment of joint production and trading companies for joint ventures in third markets.

A protocol to the trade agreement between the two countries for 1980 to 1983 was signed by Dr. Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, and the Mexican secretary of commerce, Jorge de la Vega Dominguez. It provides for increasing imports and exports by the two partners in the coming years.

Dr Beil described the agreement on the development of industrial cooperation in selected areas signed by himself and the first deputy secretary of patrimony and industrial development, Dr Sergio Garcia Ramirez as an important step in the implementation of the provisions in the basic document on the development of mutual relations signed by Guenter Mittag and Jorge Castaneda.

The agreed minutes of the 3rd meeting of the joint government commission were signed by Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy foreign trade minister, and Jorge Eduardo Navarrette, deputy secretary of foreign relations.

A plan for cultural exchanges, signed by Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy foreign minister, and Emilia Tellez Benoit, deputy secretary of foreign relations, lists numerous measures for the cultivation and expansion of cultural relations through 1983.

On behalf of the GDR state delegation, Guenter Mittag thanked the Mexican partners for the good cooperation and for the cordial hospitality. Despite the brief nature of the visit, the delegation had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the most varied aspects of the life of the Mexican people and were taking with them unforegettable impressions of the people and their traditional rich and unique culture and of the great achievements in the construction of a modern and efficient economy.

REPORTAGE ON TISCH, DELEGATION VISIT TO FRANCE

Arrival 8 Jun

LD081646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--An FDGB National Executive committee delegation headed by its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived at Orly Airport near Paris today at the invitation of the General Labor Confederation [CGT].

The delegation, which is to stay several days, was cordially welcomed by Georges Seguy, CGT secretary general, and other French trade union representatives.

Among the delegation are members of the Executive committee Presidium Lothar Lindner, chairman of the construction/timber trade union, and Reinhard Sommer, chairman of the metal trade union.

Talks between the representatives of the two trade unions will commence tomorrow at the headquarters of the CGT National Executive in Paris.

Talks With Confederation

LD091747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, (ADN correspondent)--Consultations between delegations of the FDGB and the CGT [French General Labor Confederation] began in Paris today. The delegations are headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, and Georges Seguy, general secretary of the CGT. The FDGB delegation arrived in Paris on Sunday for a visit of several days.

Georges Seguy and Harry Tisch gave a detailed briefing on the current tasks of their respective trade union organizations for an even more effective representation of working people's interests.

The constructive exchange of views centered on the determination of the two largest class organizations of their countries to strengthen their activities in the defense and safeguarding of working people's fundamental vital interests. It was stressed in the consultations that in view of the exacerbation of the international situation through the aggressive imperialist forces, above all the United States, it is necessary to wage the struggle for the preservation of peace, the continuation of detente and the implementation of substantial disarmament in Europe jointly and with every effort.

Georges Seguy said that the FDGB delegation's visit to France will consolidate the traditional fighting alliance which links the working class of France and the GDR and will lead to further specific agreements on cooperation.

Talks With PCF'S Marchais

LD092050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris--There was a cordial meeting in Paris today between French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais and Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB. Harry Tisch conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and congratulations on George Marchais' 60th birthday. The two politicians held a frank, comradely exchange of views on current international questions. The talk was also attended by Georges Seguy, secretary general of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] and member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

AU061557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN)--Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle in Moscow on Wednesday [4 June]. During their talk the ministers discussed questions of developing the trade and economic relations between the two countries.

HEALTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU062030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 80 p 2

["GDR Delegation Concludes Visit to Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN report)--A delegation of the GDR health service led by Prof Dr Konstantin Spiess, GDR deputy health minister, completed a one-week visit to Ethiopia on Wednesday [4 June]. The delegation conducted an exchange of experiences and talks with representatives of the Ethiopian health service about the further deepening of the bilateral cooperation on the basis of the existing cultural work plan between the GDR and Ethiopia.

SRV VICE PREMIER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD090048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Nguyen Van Lam, vice premier of the SRV and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Berlin today. The guests were cordially welcomed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The two countries' delegations are to discuss coordination of the GDR and SRV 5-year plans on the basis of the agreements concluded in December 1977 in Hanoi by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Le Duan, secretary-general of the VCP Central Committee.

LCY'S JANZIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SED SECRETARY

AU041616 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 80 p 6

[Text] Berlin--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is on a working visit to the GDR, had talks with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the day before yesterday and yesterday. In exhaustive friendly talks, information was exchanged on the policy of the two parties on the international level and views on the most topical international questions.

It was noted that the relations and cooperation between the two parties were developing successfully thus far and that there exist conditions for their further development in the spirit of the conclusions reached on the occasion of the meeting between Comrade Tito and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Djuro Jovicc, SFRY ambassador in Berlin, and Dusan Lazic, official of the International Secretariat of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, participated in the talks. During the visit a 2-year program of cooperation between the LCY and the SED was coordinated. Vlado Janzic will visit some more party leaderships in GDR provinces, and on Sunday he will return to Belgrade.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

Received by Honecker

LD062046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, received a military delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) on Friday in Berlin. It is led by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and PDRY minister of defense.

Commenting on the international situation, Honecker said that the GDR would not stand by and watch the attempts of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, especially in the United States, to unilaterally change the balance of military power in their favor through the long term arms program, the missile decision and the speedy escalation of the NATO troops readiness for aggression.

The people of the GDR are reliably carrying out their allied responsibilities and are contributing to securing peace and the progress of mankind.

Erich Honecker views the PDRY military delegation's visit as an expression of the constantly growing friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, peoples and armies, which carry out their duties in the important sectors of the anti-imperialist struggle. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in November 1979 in Aden between the GDR and the PDRY is proving its worth.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community the GDR will continue to support the Yemeni people on their path towards socialism, in the defense of the PDRY's national independence and sovereignty and in its just struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and security.

Received by Hoffmann

LD081130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0756 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--At the conclusion of its visit to the GDR the military delegation from the PDRY was received by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo, for a friendly talk on Sunday. It was led by Defense Minister Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. The ministers noted that the visit enhanced relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armies. They are developing in a spirit of proletarian internationalism as relations of socialist class comradeship and brotherhood-in-arms. One of the most important consequences to be drawn from the recently escalated and adventurist attacks by the U.S. administration and its most reactionary accomplices against the socialist community of states and the progress movements in the Near and Middle East is, in the view of the two defense ministers, the firm cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces.

DINNER REMARKS BY FISCHER, WOJTASZEK REPORTED

LD052038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--"It is in the interests of all states and peoples that the junction between socialism and capitalism does not become the starting point of new tensions, but is an element of security in Europe." This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a dinner in honor of his Polish counterpart Emil Wojtaszek on Thursday It is because of the persistent peace policy pursued by the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact that is has been possible to break the tragic cycle in which peace is only a pause for breath between world wars. It gives cause for concern, however, that at present "the arms race in particular is being accelerated by imperialism. That jeopardizes everything which has been achieved so far on the path of detente," Fischer said. The recent declaration of the Warsaw Pact states therefore called on all countries "to concentrate their efforts on ensuring that tomorrow is a peaceful day in the life of the nations."

Referring to the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and the declaration and statement adopted there, Emil Wojtaszek noted: "The concrete, realistic program of the struggle for peace, for political and military detente, for a curb on the arms race and for disarmament, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between states which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of all people of the world, has aroused interest and a positive response in the world." Regarding the forthcoming CSCE followup meeting in Madrid this fall Emil Wojtaszek expressed hope that a decision will be made on the convening of a conference for military detente and disarmament. In keeping with the proposal by Edward Gierek, which has the support of the Political Consultative Committee, this important conference should take place in the Polish capital. The Polish foreign minister ended his friendship visit to the GDR late in the evening.

STOPH RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

AU061338 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Stefan Olszowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR, for a first visit.

STOPH RECEIVES BULGARIA'S KIRIL ZAREV

AU061430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, for a friendly talk on Tuesday 3 Jun.

In the course of the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, both sides hailed the high level of fraternal relations and the positive development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Willi Stoph and Kiril Zarev underlined the great significance of the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic which took place in November 1979 in Sofia, to further deepen economic and scientific-technical cooperation. In this context, the two sides assessed the results of coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-1985 as a firm basis to further shape relations between the two fraternal states.

The meeting was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the GDR.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU061634 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 80 p 6

[Report on GDR-Bulgarian protocol on plan coordination for 1981-85--"Two National Economies Whose Plans Complement Each Other"]

[Text] A protocol on plan coordination between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1981-1985 was signed on Tuesday [3 Jun] in Berlin by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Kiril Zarev, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the State Committee for Planning of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the presence of the SED Central Committee Politburo members Werner Krolokowski, first deputy Council of Ministers chairman and Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary. Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, Bulgarian ambassador in the GDR, was also present.

After the signing, the chairmen of the two planning bodies the press, hailed the results of cooperation achieved so far and the good prospects for improving them further in the years to come. Gerhard Schurer emphasized that the joint activity increasingly encompasses scientific-technical fields, the solving of qualitative problems, including the economical use of material and power, and new technologies and products. He mentioned machine construction as the most dynamic factor of specialization and cooperation between the two countries. Kiril Zarev pointed to the marked progress of cooperation in machine construction, chemistry, metallurgy and the exchange of consumer goods. [paragraph continues]

For example, Bulgaria will deliver a series of building elements for strip mining equipment produced in the GDR. Traditional national produce like wine, grapes, other fruit and vegetables, including canned goods, will be exported to the GDR from Bulgaria at the same rate as in past years in the coming five-year plan period, Kiril Zarev said.

A communique was issued on the 2-day consultations on the coordination of the national economic plans between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1981-85, which states:

On the basis of the decisions of the SED and the BCP for the further deepening of the all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, the results of plan coordination represent an important step in the implementation of the "main lines for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for the further development of the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic after 1980", approved in September 1977.

The "program for the further implementation and expansion of the main lines", approved during the friendly meeting of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, in November 1979 in Sofia, led to a marked activation of the process of plan coordination.

In fixing the future cooperation in science and technology in the process of the plan coordination, selected targets of scientific-technical cooperation were agreed upon for 1981-85.

Tasks of great national economic importance are at the center of the joint activities, such as for example the development and introduction of new technologies and the rationalization of existing production capacities, the saving of energy, raw materials and other materials.

Other firm components of the results of the plan coordination for 1981-85 are the measures for specialization and cooperation in production that are important for both partners. These measures have proved their worth in the past planning period and meet the high expectations regarding their effectiveness and the scientific-technical level of the products. These projects concentrate predominantly on machine tools, battery-powered darts, timber-processing machinery, machinery and equipment for the mining industry and agriculture, medical and laboratory technology, automation equipment, electronic measuring gauges, chemical semi-processed products and pharmaceuticals.

The mutual goods shipments agreed upon for the years 1981-85 total about R4.9 billion (on the basis of 1980 prices). This represents an increase of foreign trade volume in the 1981-85 period by 40 percent as against the previous five-year plan. In addition, measures were agreed upon providing for the further boosting of the mutual shipments by expanding the cooperation relations.

In the course of the plan coordination, special emphasis was placed in mutual support in solving raw materials questions.

It was stipulated that the mutual shipments of raw materials and equivalent products [rohstoffwertige erzeugnisse] should be continued in 1981-85. The Bulgarian People's Republic will supply among other things chlorine, essential oils, tobacco, and lead batteries, for cars. The GDR will export such products as potash fertilizers, rubber, catalyzers, pesticides and insecticides.

The fields of machine construction and electrical engineering and electronics are of special significance for the dynamic development and extension of the mutual goods exchange. In the 1981-85 period products of metal processing industry will take up a 69 percent share in the overall goods exchange between the two countries.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to expand traditional and specialized exports to the GDR in such fields as machine tools, electric forklifts and carts as well as electric cable and chain pulls, complete sets of storage equipment, timber-processing tools, products of communications equipment and electronic computer technology.

During the next 5-year plan period the GDR will export to the Bulgarian People's Republic among other things, complete rolling mills, strip mining installations and equipment, machine tools, combined harvesters, electronic components, automation tools as well as scientific apparatus and products of electronic computer and organization technology, communications technology and high-voltage technology.

The mutual exchange of chemical products, pharmaceuticals, products of light industry and technical consumer goods was agreed upon for the supply of the national economy and the population of the two countries. In the fields of agriculture and the food industry, shipments of important raw materials and foodstuffs for securing the people's supply were agreed upon.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue traditional shipments to the GDR in the 1981-85 period such as wine, grapes, canned fruit and vegetables and cigarettes.

Both sides agreed in their assessment that the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-85 represent an important step for the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic. These will lead to a further raising of the performance and efficiency of the national economies of the two countries and in this way contribute to the strengthening of the economic power of the socialist community of states. The work on coordinating the national economic plans took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of total mutual agreement.

During its stay in the GDR the Bulgarian delegation visited the Eberswalde crane plant, where it acquainted itself with the total production of this important producer of cranes, especially wharf cranes.

ORGANIZATIONS PUBLISH STATEMENT ON ARAB SOLIDARITY WEEK

AU052030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 80 p 6

["GDR Supports Struggle of Arab Peoples--Statement on 2-8 June Solidarity Week"]

[Text] The GDR solidarity committee, the FDGB Presidium, the National Council of the GDR's National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the DFD [Democratic Women's League of Germany] Presidium, the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, the GDR Peace Council and the GDR Committee for Human Rights published the following joint statement:

On behalf of the citizens of our country, we convey fraternal greetings to the Arab peoples on the occasion of the "week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples."

We are standing firmly on their side in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for a just and lasting peace, national independence and social progress.

In the interest of preserving peace, the Arab peoples have strengthened their resistance against the policy hostile to peace practiced by imperialism and its allies. And they are expressing their anti-imperialist stance with increasing clarity and cohesion.

We decisively condemn the political and military pressure exerted by imperialism and the continued aggressive policy of its allies. This policy runs directly counter to the basic vital interests of the Arab peoples and constitutes a constant and serious threat to world peace.

We emphatically protest the continued war threats of the United States against Iran and the arrogance of the Carter administration in declaring the Persian Gulf zone a vital zone of the United States. In doing so, U.S. imperialism contributes to considerably increasing international tensions. U.S. imperialism treads the rules of international law under foot by these provocations.

We support fully the right of the Arab peoples to the liberation of the occupied territories, to their independent development and sovereign control over their natural and material resources.

The separatist policy started in Camp David did not bring a solution of the Mideast conflict, but provoked new tensions. This is clearly shown by the most recent developments. We emphatically confirm our stance that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by the implementation of the pertinent UN decisions and with the participation of all interested sides.

Jointly with the states of the socialist community, the GDR consistently demands:

--The withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967;

--The granting of the inviolable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to their own independent state under PLO leadership;

--The guarantee of the independent existence and security of the states and peoples in this region.

Our unlimited support goes to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people under leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The enforcement of the right to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine is the key question in the solution of the Mideast conflict. We declare our solidarity with all patriots, who unbowed by terror and torture are resisting the Israeli occupation force in the occupied areas.

On the occasion of solidarity week, we greet the states of the Steadfastness Front, as well as all-Arab peoples' forces who oppose the imperialist attacks in the interests of progress and peace for their peoples. We express our firm solidarity with the people of Western Sahara, whose legitimate right to self-determination we reaffirm here.

Imperialism and reaction were recently dealt serious defeats in the Arab area and in contiguous regions, and the revolutionary process has made further progress. True to our internationalist stance, we assure that we will continue to grant the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples any possible solidarity support, so that they too, may determine their own future free of war, exploitation and foreign interference.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY

AU061355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 80 p 2

["Linked in Solidarity With the Palestinian's Struggle--Berlin Colloquim Protests Against Israeli Arbitrariness"]

[Summary] A colloquium of the GDR Association of Lawyers, the GDR Society for International Law and the GDR Committee for Human Rights reaffirmed on Tuesday, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Renowned lawyers, international law experts and Palestinian politicians emphatically condemned the imperialist-Zionist plot in the Middle East and emphasized that a comprehensive peace settlement requires the participation of all interested parties, including the people of Palestine through their lawful representative, the PLO. They demanded the withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers from the Arab territories seized in 1967 and implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. Other meetings on the occasion of the "Week of Solidarity With the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Arab Peoples" in Brandenburg and Calbe also reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with the Palestinian cause and voiced protest over the recent Israeli attacks against Arab politicians on the West Bank.

COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS MEETING 9 JUNE

LD091852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Council of State met today under its chairman, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker.

On the agenda was a report by the Rostock area (Bezirk) Assembly on experience gained in the development of a democratic modus operandi of the local assemblies. The report describes the experiences gained in the work of the local assembly and its deputies with the people. The report states that in the implementation of the policy laid down by the 9th SED Congress the work of the local assemblies for solving tasks of national importance, particularly with regard to the management and planning of basic matters of a territorial nature, has been further imporved. Erich Honecker stressed during the discussion that it was necessary to achieve more rapid general application of the best work experience with the masses that met the requirements of increased economic performance. The greatest attention had to be paid to close links between the work of the local assemblies and the problems of the working people, their collective and social organizations.

The GDR prosecutor general, Dr Josef Streit, presented a report on the suppression of crime and other infringements of the law showing that the efforts and initiatives of the working people to guarantee law and order have further increased.

Erich Honecker noted the need to abide strictly by socialist law, order and security. He said they were a firm component of the policy aimed at the well-being of the people. It was thus they duty of all state and economic organs to provide all-round protection of the socialist state and economic system and public property and to guarantee the rights and the peaceful, orderly life of all citizens. The Council of State also endorsed a report by Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State, on the processing of clemency cases in 1979 and the first quarter of 1980.

It was noted that the general amnesty to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR and individual pardons were an expression of the stability of the social situation in the GDR. In the period covered by the report, the use of amnesty and pardons had continued to explain the humanist nature of the socialist social system.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES NATIONAL FRONT SESSION

LD061456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front, told the National Council at a meeting in Berlin today that the party of the working class intends to continue to abide by its word of doing everything for the well-being of the people and for the benefit of the working class and its allies and for equal opportunities for all the children in the country. He said that everyone wants stability, everyone is interested in a guaranteed job in socialist security and everyone wants peace. "The dialogue before the 10th party congress will mobilize the communists in our country, and also the entire population. It is a social fact that in our country all forces work together."

He continued: "The GDR's international standing and inner strength rest on the great achievements attained with the people and for the people under the leadership of the SED. Our socialist people's movement has always fulfilled its responsibility."
Herrmann said that the demands on the National Front will increase further over the coming years. In this connection he paid tribute to what had so far been achieved with regard to improved housing conditions for the population. Householders' personal contributions to house maintenance since 1976, for example, today amounted to over M8.7 billion.

In preparation for the 10th party congress, the readiness of the people to cooperate and take on responsibility should be put to good use, Herrmann stressed. "The work of every citizen, his ideas and his committed effort for our common cause of socialism and peace is important. Therefore, the National Front fully supports the fresh peace initiative of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states for the continuation of detente and for the stabilization of the international situation and the safeguarding of peace.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON MITTAG TALKS, ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Mittag Talks, Activities in Mexico Reported," published in the 6 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page E1. On page E2 the second paragraph, the word "deputy" should be added to form "deputy minister" and in the second sentence of the same paragraph, the word "rural" should be substituted for the word "national." The first two sentences should read: "As a result of the negotiations Dr Emilio Mujica, secretary of communications and transport and Dr. Manfred Tietze, deputy minister for electrical engineering and electronics, were able to sign agreements on further close cooperation. These concern first and foremost the GDR industry's scientific-technical commercial participation in a major Mexican project to create a modern rural telephone network and a corresponding pilot project in an area with difficult terrain."

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOVA ARRIVES, MET BY ACZEL

LD091444 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI)--Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived Monday in Budapest to pay an official friendship visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Lyudmila Zhivkova was met at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Aczel and Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay.

Meeting With Aczel, Pozsgay

LD091848 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 9, (MTI)--As has been reported, Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived in Budapest on Monday.

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel and Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay received Lyudmila Zhivkova. At the meeting they reviewed the results of the cultural cooperation between the two countries, the further possibilities of developing cultural relations. The meeting was attended by Mihaly Kornidesz, department head of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Boncho Penchev Mitev, ambassador of Bulgaria in Budapest.

CZECHOSLOVAK MILITIA GROUP DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

LD062328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Militia has concluded its negotiations and has left Budapest. The delegation, led by Miroslav Novak, chief of staff, held discussions with Sandor Borbely, the national commander of the Workers Guard, on cooperation between the two organizations. Miroslav Novak was received by Mihaly Korom, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

GASPAR LEAVES FOR ILO SESSION IN GENEVA

LD081938 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, left for Geneva on Sunday to attend the 66th session of the International Labour Organisation.

MSZMP'S NEMETH RETURNS FROM BERLIN SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE

LD061426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has returned from Berlin. The party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary took part in the GDR capital in the secretarial consultations of the socialist countries' sister parties on organizational issues.

BABIUCH, JAGIELSKI RECEIVE GDR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN WEISS

LD092010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch accompanied by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers who is in Poland. The present state of and the prospects for the development of economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR were discussed. Their talks were also attended by the finance ministers of the two countries, Henryk Kisiel and Werner Schmieder.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ZAREV

AU061249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 80 p 1

["The Premier of the Polish People's Republic Received Kiril Zarev"]

[Text] PAP--Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 4 June received Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who is staying in Warsaw on a working visit.

During the meeting, which was attended by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, the sides discussed prospects and possibilities for further development of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation resulting from the coordination of the two countries' national socioeconomic plans for 1981-85.

Bulgarian Ambassador Ivan Nedev was present.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES LIBYAN SECRETARY FOR LAND RECLAMATION

LD091812 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 June, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received Libya's General Secretary of the Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Amelioration [title as received] Co-Chairman of the Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Bashir Judah who stays in Poland in connection with the commission's third session.

In the course of the meeting discussed were the state and development prospects of Polish-Libyan relations. Successful results and the atmosphere of the present session were assessed with satisfaction.

The meeting was attended by Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Antoni Karas and Polish Ambassador to Libya Sykstus Olesik.

NORWEGIAN, POLISH FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD091941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Knut Frydenlund, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway, who is staying in Poland on an official visit, today paid a visit to Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Their talks were attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Jerzy Roszak and Olav Moltke-Hansen. Next the Polish-Norwegian plenary talks, chaired by the two ministers, started at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks were devoted to the problems of further development of relations between the two countries and the most important international issues, concerning both our continent and the world.

In the afternoon Minister Frydenlund, accompanied by Minister Wojtaszek, opened an exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Narvik Battle organized in the International Press and Book Club at the new housing settlement of Chomiczowka in Warsaw. The exhibition was organized by the Central Board of the Polish-Norwegian Friendship Society together with the workers' publishing cooperative Prasa, Ksiazka, Ruch [press, book, movement]. The exhibition displays photographs and documents illustrating the participation of Polish soldiers from the Autonomous Brigade of Podhale rifles which fought with other allied soldiers "for your freedom and ours" in the Narvik Battle of World War II.

Speaking on the momentous battle, the Norwegian minister stressed that the Polish brigade greatly contributed to the victory of Allied Forces, thus contributing to the struggle for the freedom of Norway.

VATICAN ENVOY MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

AU061321 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 80 p 7

["Archbishop Luigi Poggi Has Talks in Warsaw"]

[Text] PAP--As already reported, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the Holy See's Standing Committee for Working Contacts with the Polish People's Republic, is visiting Warsaw in keeping with the Polish-Vatican accord of 1974.

On 28 and 29 May Archbishop Poggi was received by Jerzy Kuberski, head of the religious office, and on 4 June by Jozef Czyrek, acting head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD090039 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party has ended its 4-day visit to Poland. The delegation held talks at the party Central Committee and was received by Jerzy Lukaszewicz. They had talks also with Emil Wojtaszek, Jerzy Waszczuk and members of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs as well as activists of the All-Polish Peace Committee.

The delegation acquainted itself with interst in a report on Edward Gierek's proposals on convening in Warsaw of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The importance of cooperation by peaceful forces in order to create a favorable international climate, disarmament and detente was emphasized during all these talks.

METALLURGY MINISTER VISITS BRITAIN, SIGNS ACCORDS

AU061335 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 80 p 7

["The Minister of Metallurgy Visits Great Britain"]

[Text] PAP--Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim has ended his visit to Great Britain, during which he studied the leading technological processes used by British metallurgy--both in the state sector (the British Steel Corporation) and in the private sector. He paid much attention to the modern and highly productive methods of steel production. A number of accords were signed: an accord on cooperation and on scientific-technical co-activity between the Hutmasz Association and the British Association of Metallurgical Machines Producers; an accord on scientific-technical cooperation with the British Steel Corporation; and a skeleton accord on industrial cooperation between Ave Loewe Limited, on the one hand, and the Centrozap Foreign Trade Agency and the Hutmasz Association, on the other hand.

Minister Kaim had talks with British Trade Secretary John Nott and British Foreign Trade Secretary Cecil Parkinson.

GIEREK GREETS PCF'S MACHAIS ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD071648 Warsaw Domestic Sevice in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th birthday of Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent him a letter with warm greetings. Edward Gierek said that the cooperation between the two parties was growing from internationalist solidarity and bonds of traditional friendship between the working people and nations of Poland and France.

GIEREK CHAIRS VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES MEETING

LD092238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A conference of the first secretaries of the party voivodship committees, chaired by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, was held today. Topical tasks in the field of industry, foreign trade and agriculture were discussed.

GIEREK OPENS POZNAN TRADE FAIR, VISITS YUGOSLAV PAVILION

LD092240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, June 9, (TANJUG)--First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Edward Gierek, who formally opened the Poznan fair, the largest event of its kind in Poland, also visited the Yugoslav pavilion at this fair. After touring the pavilion, Gierek met with representatives of Yugoslav enterprises.

Assessing as positive the past economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland, Gierek called for an even more rapid development of industrial cooperation, stressing that the two countries have all the necessary prerequisites for developing and expanding this cooperation.

Sixty Yugoslav enterprises are exhibiting their products at the Poznan fair. Yugoslav-Polish commodity and industrial exchange over the past few years has been very dynamic. Industrial cooperation now makes up about 85 percent of the total trade between the two countries.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS 800TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF PLOCK LYCEUM

LD071420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, is visiting Plock today for the celebrations of the 800th anniversary of the oldest Polish [word indistinct] at present the Stanislaw Malachowski Lyceum. The banner of the meritorious teaching establishment was decorated with the commander's cross with Star of the Order of Polonia Restituta. On the facade of the school building, a historic monument, a plaque was unveiled commemorating the jubilee.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND FRONTIER GUARDS ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD092031 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Frontier Guard Service [WOP] a festive concert was held a the Polski Theatre in Warsaw today. The concert was attended by party Central Committee Politburo members Stanislaw Kania, secretary of the Central Committee, and Lt Gen Stanislaw Kowalczyk, minister of internal affairs, and also by Michal Atlas, head of the Administration Department of the party Central Committee, and WOP Commander Lt Gen Czeslaw Stopinski. The concert was also attended by war veterans, members of the reserve, soldiers, officers and civilian employees of the frontier guard.

WOP Chief of Staff Maj Gen Feliks Stramik read a paper on the history and achievements of WOP.

Solemn concerts and gatherings were also held in all WOP units. Oustanding soldiers were awarded promotions and military and state medals.

PREMIER RECALLS, APPOINTS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

AU061250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 80 p 2

["Report on Cadre Changes"]

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the ministers concerned the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Magister Eng Czeslaw Brozda from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked the recalled officials for their performance at the aforementioned leading state posts.

On the motion of the minister of chemical industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Magister Eng Kazimierz Klek undersecretary of state in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

Kazimierz Klek was born in 1940 to an intelligentsia family in Glewa, Krakow Voivodship. He graduated as a master engineer in chemistry and began his career in 1962 in the Plock Petrochemical Combine as the chief construction engineer. From 1971 to 1975 he was head director of the Czechowice-Dziedzice Oil Refinery and up to 1976 head director of the Metalchem Chemical Apparatus Production Association in Gliwice. Since 1976 he has worked in the Plock Petrochemical Combine as the head director. He is a member of the PAPR and the Sejm deputy.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Bernard Wawrzyniak voivode of Leszno Voivodship on the motion of the Leszno Voivodship People's Council.

Bernard Wawrzyniak was born to a workers family in Poznan in 1933. He graduated from the Poznan Higher Agricultural School as an engineer in horticulture and obtained his master's degree at the Wroclaw Agricultural Academy. He has worked professionally 24 years, including 23 years in local administration. In 1956-57 he worked in the state machinery center in Kamienna Gora as an agronomist. In 1956 he began his work in local administration as an inspector, head of the Agriculture and Forestry Department and Presidium deputy chairman of the Powiat People's Council in Kamienna Gora. In 1974-75 he was head of the Bystrzyca Klodzka Powiat and in 1975 was appointed deputy voivode of Wroclaw. He is a member of the ZSL.

POLISH-NIGERIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS 'DEVELOPING VIGOROUSLY'

LD061126 Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 6 Jun 80

[By PAP special correspondent Wieslawa Bolimowska]

[Text] Lagos, 6 June, PAP--Nigeria is one of the African countries whose economic relations with Poland have recently been developing vigorously. Besides, the profile of Polish export to Nigeria is changing. While in the first years of Nigeria's independence Polish exports were exclusively ready products, exports for investment purposes have recently started to grow.

The first Polish-Nigerian trade agreements were signed soon after Nigeria became independent, the commercial counsellor of Poland's embassy in Lagos, Jerzy Sartowski, told PAP. The first mixed Polish-Nigerian companies sprang up in the 1960s--Daltrade, Polfa, the Nigpol Fishing Company. Some time, however, was necessary for the partners to learn about each other's potentials. Nigeria's economic standing also changed when the country started to exploit its oilfields.

The greatest economic powers are very interested in Nigeria's vast market. Thus, Polish-Nigerian relations are developing in an atmosphere of strong competition with other countries which are backed by not only high potentials, but also experience in relations with Africa. Poland has to adjust to the requirements of the Nigerian side. Polish offers contain an item of special significance to Nigeria--the Polish side is willing to organize technical and professional training by the side of industrial investment. At the moment, there are several hundred Polish specialists, including many academic teachers, working in Nigeria.

BRIEFS

IRAQI ENVOY RECEIVED--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received Muhammad Ghanim al-Annaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq, in the Belweder Palace today. The ambassador presented his letters of credence. Subsequently, ambassador Ghanim al-Annaz was received by the chairman of the State Council at a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 80 LD]

MPRP DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Construction Department, which has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, studied PZPR work in construction trades, had talks in construction departments and visited construction sites in Suwalki and Bialystok voivodships. The delegation met with Z. Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Construction and Transportation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

BOLIVIAN DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Bolivian Communist Party visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee from 29 May - 1 June. The delegation, which was led by First Secretary Colle Cueto, met with S. Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Central Committee Secretary J. Waszczuk. The two sides discussed the international situation, party work, mutual cooperation and activities to further strengthen the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 9 JUNE

AU091920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1980--Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Bucharest on June 9 in the afternoon. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Ceausescu-Shahi Meeting

AU092025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1980--In the afternoon of June 9 the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, now on a short visit to Romania. Present was Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

Expressing his gratitude for the reception extended to him the guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a salute from the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

During the interview appreciated was with satisfaction the continuous development of the relations of friendship and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and Pakistan, as well as the fruitful collaboration between the two countries on an international plane. The wish was expressed to further deepen and diversify these relations in the interests of both countries, of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international situation. In this frame, stress was placed on the need for intensified efforts of all states in order to prevent the world political climate from worsening, to resume and continue the policy of detente, grounded on strict observance in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force, each and everyone's right to decide its fate by itself. They agreed on emphasizing that the interests of international peace and security demand the peaceful, negotiated settlement of any inter-state disputed issue, of the states of conflict in various zones of the world. In this sense, they pointed to the need for action conducive to a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Political Settlement in Afghanistan

BK100941 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Romanian President Ceausescu and Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi unanimously stressed the need for a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation. This was reported by the Romanian news agency after the meeting between the Romanian president and the Pakistan foreign minister in Bucharest.

Shahi Departure

AU101011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/6/1980--Agha, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, left Bucharest on June 10. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was bid farewell by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU091138 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest between the Romanian and French foreign ministers, Stefan Andrei and Jean Francois-Poncet, who arrived in our country last night. The ministers exchanged views on the current stage and prospects of the multifaceted Romanian-French relations. They stated with satisfaction that, in accordance with decisions taken at summit level, the political, economic and other relations between the two countries have been following a positive course, and that broad prospects exist for further developing them. The ministers also discussed aspects of the international situation.

Ceausescu Meets Francois-Poncet

AU091332 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who paid an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Romanian Ambassador to Paris Corneliu Manescu, and French Ambassador to Bucharest Pierre Cerles.

The French minister conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings and most cordial wishes from the president of the French Republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The guest also stressed that the French head of state was looking forward with great pleasure to the forthcoming official visit of the Romanian president to France, to continue the fruitful exchange of views held in March 1979 in Bucharest and designed to expand and deepen the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks, and in turn conveyed to the president of the French Republic friendly greetings and best wishes. The Romanian head of state said he was looking forward to his visit to France, and expressed his conviction that the new meeting and talks that he will have with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will give an even stronger impetus to the fruitful Romanian-French cooperation, for the benefit and in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and security, cooperation and understanding in Europe and in the world.

During their meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides noted that the traditional relations between Romania and France have considerably developed in recent years. They highlighted the positive results attained in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation. At the same time, they noted that favorable conditions exist for intensifying and further diversifying bilateral cooperation. They expressed the common desire to capitalize as efficiently as possible on the possibilities at hand, with a view to expanding commercial exchanges, cooperation in key economic sectors, and ties in various areas of activity.

The two sides also discussed certain current international issues. Thus, they expressed anxiety about the accentuation of tension in the world arena, and expressed the view that greater efforts should be made to stop the mounting tension in interstate relations, to resolve the conflicts and tension in various parts of the world through political means and negotiations, to resume and consolidate the policy of peace, detente and respect for the peoples' independence and sovereighnty.

Particular attention was devoted to the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe, in view of the increase in military troops and armaments, and of the extensive stockpiling of general and nuclear means of mass destruction on the continent, which create a major grounds of world war. Considering the above, the sides stated that efforts and specific steps must be intensified to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting, so that it can yield concrete measures contributing to the integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and especially to provide the necessary setting for actual measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

The sides also emphasized Romania's and France's determination to develop their cooperation in the international arena with the aim of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new economic order.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP WITH BULGARIA RALLY 7 JUNE

AU091415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 80 pp 1,3,4

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 7 June Bucharest Romanian-Bulgarian friendship rally on the occasion of BCP Central Committee First Secretary Todor Zhivkov's visit to Romania]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian guests, dear comrades and friends. From the high forum of this Romanian-Bulgarian friendship rally, I take great pleasure in once again greeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other members of the Bulgarian delegation, and of conveying best wishes to them. (loud applause and cheers)

Comrade Zhivkov, your visit to Romania and the talks we have had, in an atmosphere of profound esteem and mutual understanding, constitute a new and forceful expression of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, of the solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples. At the same time, they open up ever broader prospects for developing multifaceted cooperation in socialist construction and in the struggle for international peace and cooperation. (loud applause and cheers)

For over 1,000 years our peoples have lived next to each other in understanding and friendship. They have cooperated and helped each other in hard times, and have more than once fought together to smash to yoke of national oppression, to win their independence and sovereignty, against the same invaders. Many Bulgarian revolutionaries and patriots found asylum and active support in our country, in the Romanian people, who helped them organize their struggle against foreign domination. One such noteworthy moment of the past was the 1877 independence war, when the Romanian Army, together with the Russian Army and with Bulgarian volunteers shed their blood to defeat the Turkish empire, to end the foreign domination and secure independence. Fighting for Romania's state independence and incurring heavy losses in the great battles of Plevna, Smirdan, Vidin and other places on Bulgarian territory, the Romanian soldiers made an active contribution to fulfilling the Bulgarian people's aspirations for freedom and independence, thus sealing even more tightly the indestructible friendship between Romania and Bulgaria. (loud and prolonged applause)

We are also linked by traditional solidarity between the two countries' workers and revolutionary movements, between our glorious communist parties, cemented in the fire of class struggles against capitalist exploitation, imperialism and fascism. With the dawn of the socialist victory in our countries, Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation rose to a higher level. [papagraph continues]

It recorded an unprecedented development and expansion, being based on the community of the socialist system, on the two peoples' supreme ideals and goals, on the lofty ideas of socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause) Today we can state with complete satisfaction that Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation--solidly based on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--constitute a genuine model of new relations between neighborly and friendly countries. (lively and loud applause)

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, on this occasion too I want to stress that our meetings and talks in the course of the years--which can be said to have become traditional--constitute a particularly important factor for the manysided development of good relations between our parties, states and peoples. I regard you as one of our people's good friends, as one of my personal friends, and I am happy to note, dear Comrade Zhivkov, the active role you are playing in strengthening Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

I want to express complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of our recent talks, which mark a new and important moment in the continuously ascending evolution of the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural relations and relations in other areas of activity between Romania and Bulgaria.

The joint Romanian-Bulgarian declaration we signed this morning reasserts our joint determination to further develop the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples both at bilateral level and in the international arena. The general long-term agreement on cooperation and specialization and the numerous other documents signed on this occasion ensure a long-term framework for expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Bulgarian relations in economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas of common interest. I believe that of special importance are the agreements on more extensive use of superior forms of cooperation and specialization in key economic sectors of the two countries, such as machine-building, chemical and metallurgical industries, electronics, agriculture, scientific research, technology and so forth. Equally important are our agreements on intensifying work on our major projects on the Danube: the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machinery plant and the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower complex. All these will strengthen even further the cooperation and collaboration between our peoples, contributing to their efficiently capitalizing on their national resources and accelerating their socioeconomic development.

During our talks we also arrived at the conclusion that we must endeavor to give a richer content to our cooperation in the areas of culture, art and information media, so that they can promote a better understanding of material and cultural assets, the history and culture of the two peoples and of their current concerns and aspirations for the future. Our past struggle and historical presentation should constitute an active factor for strengthening our cooperation and friendship in the struggle for communism, national independence and peace. (loud applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Dear comrades, I am convinced that the agreements concluded during your visit, the documents we signed, will mark an important point in raising Romanian-Bulgarian relations and the multifaceted friendship and cooperation between our countries, peoples and parties to a qualitatively higher stage.

As far as we are concerned, we are determined to make every effort to ensure exemplary implementation of all our agreements, in the conviction that it is in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world. (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian friends, dear comrades and friends, during your short stay in our country you have toured a few economic and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca, and have met and talked with working people. You have thus had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with our achievements and interests in socialist construction, in implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the historic decisions of the 12th party congress.

We are preparing to successfully complete the 5-year plan--which marked a period of remarkable growth of the production forces, socialist wealth and national income of our country. The new 5-year plan--1981-85--will propel Romania into a new stage of development. Our party's and people's basic goal for the coming period is to develop and modernize the national economy on the basis of the increasing assertion of the scientific-technical revolution, and of the achievement of higher quality in all socioeconomic activities. Thus we devote special attention to improving economic leadership, by applying a new economic-financial mechanism, promoting workers' self-management and self-administration, taking resolute measures to rationally manage and better utilize our raw materials, energy and fuel resources, and by continually endeavoring to increase the efficiency of the entire economy. We are continually endeavoring to ensure ever better living conditions for all the people, improve production and social relations, develop socialist democracy, and intensify and expand the masses' participation in socioeconomic leadership and in the leadership of the entire society, this being a decisive factor for our advance along the path of socialism and communism. On that basis, we shall further consolidate the socialist production system, raise the people's level of civilization, strengthen the material and moral fiber of the country, and Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I think you were able to note that all our people are firmly determined to fully implement--under the party's leadership--the program on Romania's socioeconomic development and the historic decisions adopted by the 12th party congress.

Dear Bulgarian comrades and friends, the Romanian people, all of us, are following with interest and empathy the activities and concerns of the friendly Bulgarian people. We rejoice in their successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and in building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. On our visits to Bulgaria, we had the opportunity of seeing some of their great achievements in developing industry, agriculture and the entire socioeconomic life, as well as in raising the Bulgarian people's material and intellectual standard. Similarly, the exhibition of Bulgarian economic achievements recently opened in our capital revealed the noteworthy achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people in all branches of the national economy, in developing technology and modernizing production. We want to congratulate you on all these achievements and express our conviction that the Bulgarian people--led by their communist party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, an eminent militant of the international communist and workers movement--will record ever greater successes in all areas. (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Dear comrades, we wholeheartedly wish you, the Bulgarian communists and all working people, ever new victories in the socioeconomic development of your fatherland, in socialist construction, in continuously developing and raising Bulgaria to new and ever higher peaks of progress and civilization. (lively and loud applause)

The successes attained by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in socioeconomic development and in building the new system constitute a great contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and to increasing its prestige and influence in the world. At the same time, these successes are a noteworthy contribution to the general cause of progress and civilization, and to international peace and cooperation.

Dear comrades and friends, during our recent talks, we exchanged detailed views with Comrade Zhivkov and with the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on current international issues. We have arrived at the common resolve to further intensify cooperation and collaboration between our countries and peoples in the struggle to promote a policy of detente, security, cooperation and peace. The issues we discussed and the conclusions we reached are clearly expressed in the declaration I and Comrade Todor Zhivkov signed.

The RCP and Romania attach great importance to international activities, to promoting a policy of detente and extensive international cooperation, to increasing our contribution to solving the major current problems. Our foreign policy is based on the realities currently prevailing in the world, on the great changes in the international arena, and on the great complexity of the international situation. On the one hand, the people are increasingly determined to eliminate the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, force and dictate, and to develop in freedom and independence in a climate of complete equality, understanding and peace. On the other hand, tension is mounting increasingly as a result of the accumulation of unsolved problems and of the emergence of new ones, of sharpening contradictions between certain states and groups of states, of the policy of consolidation or redivision of the zones of influence--which create great dangers for the peoples' freedom and independence and for international peace and security.

The worsening of the international situation makes it more necessary than ever to intensify solidarity and active cooperation among all the peoples, all progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, with a view to halting the dangerous course of tension and return to the "cold war", and to ensuring the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, national independence and peace. Life clearly demonstrates that the sine qua non condition for peace and detente is rigorous observance of each people's sacred right to freedom, national independence and sovereignty, and each nation's right to build the life it wants, without any foreign interference. (loud applause)

Romania is determined to contribute to implementing a policy of detente, respect for peoples' national independence, and cooperation and understanding in international life. We are resolutely endeavoring to continuously strengthen our relations with the socialist countries, to overcome the differences among them and to strengthen their unity, in the belief that this is of essential importance for the victory of the general cause of peace and progress. Thus, our party is placing special emphasis on cooperation with our socialist neighbors and on developing economic cooperation within CEMA. We are also expanding our relations with the developing and nonaligned countries and with the developed capitalist states, as well as with all other states in the world, regardless of their social system. [paragraph continues]

We are actively participating in the international division of labor and in international exchanges. We firmly base our relations with all states on the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage--principles which the people are increasingly adopting and recognizing as the only ones capable of ensuring the development of normal international relations and to guarantee international peace and cooperation.

As a European country, Romania consistently acts to achieve European security, to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting--which the European peoples expect to give new and forceful impetus to efforts to implement the Helsinki Final Act, to broad and uhampered economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and particularly to adoption of genuine and efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament. We believe that achieving European security is one of the basic elements of peace and detente in our era--and we believe that every possible effort must be made to achieve that goal. Along this line, the constructive proposals and initiatives included in the declaration signed last month by the Warsaw Pact socialist member states constitute a sound foundation for initiating and carrying out specific actions designed to continue the European peoples' efforts for security and cooperation on the continent. The creation of a climate which can guarantee free development of the peoples in this part of the world, shielded against any outside aggression or threat, will undoubtedly have positive repercussions on the peace and security of every nation in the world. We, the socialist countries and the European peoples, are responsible for securing a future in which coming generations can live in peace, friendship and cooperation. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Strengthening cooperation, understanding, good neighborliness and peace in the Balkans can also make a very important contribution to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe. Romania maintains good relations with all the Balkan countries and is determined to make every effort to develop cooperation among states in this area--socialist and nonsocialist--as this is in keeping with the vital interests of each people and of the general cause of international security and peace. Let us endeavor to increase Romania's and Bulgaria's contribution to turning the Balkans into an area of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation, an area free of nuclear weapons. (loud applause)

In view of the indivisible character that peace and security have acquired in our times, Romania consistently militates for settling all hotbeds of conflict and tension still persisting in various parts of the world through negotiations, through peaceful means. We are working to settle the Middle East situation through negotiations aimed at a global, just and lasting peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on a solution to the Palestinian problem--including the establishment of an independent state--and on the guaranteed independence and integrity of all states in that area. Romania resolutely advocates respect for Iran's independence and sovereignty, and solving the problems between the United States of America and Iran, including the hostages problem, through peaceful negotiations, without any military intervention, any economic measures and any interference in internal affairs. As for Afghanistan, whatever the views on the causes of the events there, we believe that resolute efforts must be made to attain a political solution in Afghanistan, which should bar any foreign support for the anti-government forces and at the same time lead to the withdrawal of the Soviet military units. We believe that conflicts in Africa, Southeast Asia and other parts of the world--which can only cause great harm to the peoples and to the general cause of peace--must also be resolved through negotiations, by consistently promoting each people's independence and freedom and their right to develop freely along the path of progress and civilization. (lively applause)

In view of the intensification of the arms race, which weighs increasingly heavily on all peoples and enhances the danger of a new destructive world war, we believe that everything possible should be done to end the arms race and to adopt general, primarily nuclear disarmament measures. Needless to say, we are in favor of a military balance that should not affect the security of any of the sides. However, we believe that such a balance should be achieved not by increasing armament, but by continuously and systematically cutting it back, and by finally eliminating nuclear weapons. We are particularly against NATO's 1979 decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe, a decision that accentuates the arms race even further and gravely threatens the peace and civilization of our continent Proceeding from the fact that Europe is supersaturated with nuclear weapons, and that missiles with various operative ranges--including medium-range missiles--directly endanger the life and existence of all the peoples on the continent, we believe that this decision must be urgently rescinded or at least postponed, and that negotiations should begin for an agreement to eliminate missiles on both sides, beginning with medium-range missiles and continuing to all nuclear weapons. We must achieve as soon as possible measures for disarmament, to reduce the role of the military alliances and dismantle them. We must endeavor to put the huge material and financial resources and the huge human resources used for armaments at the disposal of the peoples, of their socioeconomic development, of raising their material and intellectual well-being! The wonderful achievements of science and human knowledge must be made to serve man alone, humanity, civilization, the progress and independence of the peoples! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

We are also devoting great attention to and consistently militating to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should promote more rapid progress for all states, but primarily for the backward ones, and ensure economic stability in the world. We are determined to fully contribute to the success of the UN August-September meeting in order to solve as quickly as possible this problem of such exceptional importance for all peoples!

All recent international events demonstrate that nowadays it is no longer possible to devise just and lasting solutions to mankind's major problems without the active and equal participation of all states--large, small or medium-sized-regardless of their social system. In particular, the small and medium-sized countries must be given conditions to participate actively in solving international problems. This is the guarantee that these problems will be resolved in keeping with the interests of progress, national independence and peace. (loud applause) An important role must be played by the nonaligned movement, which can make an important contribution to the struggle against the imperialist policy of force and dictate, to promoting the principles of equality and respect for national independence in international life. We also believe that the United Nations Organization must make a greater contribution to solving the complex problems present-day mankind.

Our party is developing relations of cooperation with the communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements and other democratic parties and forces everywhere. Life shows with ever greater clarity that the peoples, the masses, have the decisive role in achieving a new international policy of peace and cooperation, detente and security in the world. If the peoples of the world, the progressive forces, will unite and cooperate ever more closely, they will be able to defeat the imperalist policy of force and dictate, will save mankind from being thrown into a new destructive war, and will ensure the victory of peace and understanding among nations, the triumph of the policy of detente, understanding and cooperation throughout the world, of respect for each nation's independence and desire to be free. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, I want to mention with great satisfaction the active international cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to express the conviction that in the spirit of our agreements this cooperation will become even closer in the future, thus serving the interests of our peoples, the cause of socialism, and the ideals of progress and peace of all nations in the world.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian guests, you can rest assured that as far as we are concerned, we should do everything in our power to implement the conventions and agreements concluded between our countries and parties, to develop the great and beautiful Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, in the interests and for the benefit of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Please carry back with you and convey to the Bulgarian communists and friendly people the warm feelings of the Romanian communists and people, our sincere and cordial wishes for new and ever greater successes in building socialism, in the struggle for progress, detente and peace. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the RCP and the BCP, between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!")

Long live the solidarity and cooperation among all the socialist countries, communists and workers parties, socialist parties and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "RCP-BCP")

Long live the cooperation and friendship among all the states of the world, regardless of social system! May the policy of detente, multifaceted cooperation, peace and national independence triumph! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Zhivkov!" in an enthusiastic atmosphere, all those present at the meeting stand up and cheer at length for Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation)

SFRY'S DOLANC ARRIVES, MET BY DASCALESCU

LD100850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0802 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Bucharest this morning on a short working visit to Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

Stane Dolanc was welcomed at the Bucharest railway station by Constantin Dascalescu, Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and other RCP Central Committee officials. Also present was Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, and members of the embassy staff.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ROMANIAN-BORN SCIENTIST

AU091919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/6/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Monday afternoon Doctor Iosif Constantin Dragan, a scientist of Romanian extraction.

A cordial talk took place on the occasion.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PCF'S MARCHAIS ON BIRTHDAY

AU071406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, addressed a congratulatory telegram to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party. The telegram reads:

On your 60th birthday anniversary I wish to address you warm congratulations, wishes of good health and fresh success in your activity, in the activity of all the French communists.

I express my belief that the collaboration relations established between our parites will further develop to the interest of the two parties, countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and social progress.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO NETHERLANDS CP CONGRESS

AU071350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1980--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to the participants in the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, to all its members and militants.

The message highlights the satisfaction at the good relations of collaboration developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Netherlands, grounded on full equality, observance of the principles of independence and noninteference in internal affairs, on mutual esteem and confidence, and expresses the conviction that the expansion and diversification of the relations between the two parties will further contribute actively to the development of the collaboration between Romania and the Netherlands, of the friendship between the two peoples, to the promotion of the ideals of peace, progess and international collaboration.

The message further reads: The Romanian Communist Party, Romania carry on an active foreign policy of militant solidarity with all the advanced forces of the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and collaboration in Europe and in the world.

We develop broad relations of collaboration and friendship with all the socialist countries, we act for the development of cooperative relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, we expand relations with the economically developed countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Romania grounds her relations with all the countries of the world on the principles of equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, renunciation of use and threat of force.

The Romanian party and state consider that everything possible must be done for the cessation of further heightening of international tension, for the political negotiated settlement of all litigious issues, for the complete renunciation of use and threat of force, of any kind of pressure that might affect the independence and sovereignty of any state, each people's right to decide its own destinies without any outside immixture.

The R.C.P. considers that all advanced political forces, public opinion, the peoples must be mobilized to act for halting the dangerous course of international tension, for resolutely rejecting the tendencies of returning to the policy of "cold war", for resuming and developing the process of detente and cooperation among peoples, for democratizing international life, for promoting a policy of peace, independence and international security.

Deeply engaged in the efforts towards the building of security on the European Continent, Romania is resolved to make her entire contribution to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should give a fresh impulse to the attainment of this objective, to the adoption of concrete, effective military disengagement and disarmament measures, to the development of collaboration, ensurance of detente and peace in Europe and in the world. She works most firmly for achieving general disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for building a new international economic and political order which should lead to a productive and equitable collaboration among all states, ensure the access of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, to the achievements of modern science and technology, with a view to speeding up their economic and social progress.

In conclusion, the message stresses that the Romanian Communist Party militates for the expansion and strengthening of collaboration with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the parties in the newly-independent states, with the national liberation movements, on the basis of equality, mutual esteem and regard, of each party's right to independently elaborate its political strategy, tactics and line, considering that the strengthening of the solidarity of these forces on a national and international plane, the joint actions of the broad circles of public opinion, of all peoples are imperiously necessary, being a guarantee that the international situation will stop aggravating, that detente, peace and cooperation among peoples will be ensured.

The message of salute of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands was presented by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH POLAND REPORTED

AU061901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1980--On June 6, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, received Stanislav Jurkowski, director of international relations in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Polish People's Republic.

The expansion and diversification of collaboration and cooperation in the field of farm production and technical and scientific research between the two ministries was the main question approached during the interview.

A protocol on technical, scientific and economic collaboration for 1980 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Polish People's Republic was signed the same day. The document envisages measures aiming at developing cooperation in scientific research between the specialized institutes in the two countries, mutual exchanges of documentation and biologic material, as well as cooperation in the field of farm production.

AMBASSADOR CALLS ON PERU'S ACCION PARTY LEADER

AU071405 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, (AGERPRES) 7/6/1980--Ion Comanesou, Romanian ambassador in Lima, called on Fernando Belaunde Terry, leader of the Accion Popular Party of Peru.

On the occasion, the Romanian ambassador conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes and congratulations to Belaunde Terry for his success in the recent presidential elections in Peru, as well as Romania's wish to develop on multiple planes Romanian-Peruvian relations of friendship and cooperation.

Thanking for the congratulations addressed to him, Fernando Belaunde Terry asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness, expressing his belief that the good Romanian-Peruvian relations would diversify and amplify in all fields of mutual interest.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH PRC--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1980--An agreement of collaboration was signed on June 5 in Bucharest between the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives--Centrocoop--and the Federation of Supply and Sale Cooperatives of the People's Republic of China, for 1981-1985. The document stipulates guidelines and concrete measures for the development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two cooperative organizations in goods exchanges, as well as of the exchange of experience, experts and information. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 5 June 80 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH DUTCH --AGERPRES 5/6/1980--On June 5, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Karel H. Beyen, secretary of state at the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, who paid a visit to Romania. In the spirit of the understanding covenanted during the Romanian-Dutch summit dialogue, questions were approached on the occasion regarding the further development of bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as on third markets, in domains of mutual interest, the intensification and diversification of the commercial exchanges between Romania and the Netherlands. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80 AU]

SWISS MILITARY DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1980--A delegation of the Swiss officers' society led by Col Jacques Cornut, president of the society, paid a visit to Romania. The guests visited military learning institutions and units, socio-cultural establishments and historical places. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 80 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BANGLADESH--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1980--Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, had an interview on June 4 with Monsur Ali, minister of textiles of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The building stage of the industrial units in the field of textiles, now under construction in Bangladesh, just as new ways and possibilities of expanding and deepening the collaboration between the two ministries were analyzed in the spirit of the understandings convenanted at top level. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 4 Jun 80 AU]

DELEGATION LED BY UBIPARIP LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD091448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation which is to take part in the 18th session of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, in Moscow from June 10 to 14, left Belgrade today. The delegation is headed by Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee Gojko Ubiparip.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD091702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--A program of cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union in the area of science and technology for the period 1981-85 was signed in Belgrade today. This document was signed by Ljubo Reltic, assistant educational-cultural and technical cooperation, and V.A. Konyushko, Collegium member of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The document constitutes the basis for the further advancement of cooperation between the SFRY and USSR in these areas. The program contains about 120 subjects in various spheres, and in particular energy, machine-building, agriculture, the food industry and other spheres and branches of prime importance to the general economic and social development of the two countries.

Carrying out the activities envisaged in the program will contribute to the further development of production specialization and cooperation, the increasing of productivity, the reduction of material consumption in production and the improvement of the product quality.

VRHOVEC TALKS WITH KUSUMAATMAJA IN JAKARTA

LD100936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Jakarta--The talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign affairs minister, reportedly proceeded in an exhaustive exchange of views and in a spirit of mutual understanding and friendship. This characterizes the relations between the two countries. It is stated that an exhaustive analysis of bilateral relations was undertaken and the need indicated for further efforts to be made so that all-round cooperation between the two countries achieved the level of political cooperation. Agreement was reached that efforts be made to develop economic relations and to investigate the possibilities of industrial cooperation, the transfer of technology and technical cooperation. The need was indicated for better comprehension of the mutual needs and possibilities. It was underlined that this kind of cooperation is in the interests of both sides and should be an integral part of our joint views on the need for realizing a new international economic order. Within this framework the movement of nonaligned countries devotes particular attention to reliance on one's own forces and to the closest possible cooperation between developing countries.

The Yugoslav side indicated possibilities the Yugoslav economy is capable of offering as a contribution to the all-round advancement of bilateral economic relations.

Examining international relations, the two ministers reportedly expressed profound concern over the constant decline in trust, increased tension and the continuation of this process in the world. They concurred that the chief causes are the increasingly frequent use of force in international relations, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and attempts to impose on sovereign countries from outside a way of internal life and foreign political orientation.

Within the framework of the detailed analysis of the present world situation, the two ministers pointed in particular to the intensified rivalry between the superpowers and blocs. This is accompanied by the tendency to expand spheres of interest to areas of the nonaligned world. However, in their analysis of the current trends, stress was laid on the increasing willingness and resolve of a growing number of nations and countries to preserve their independent position and right to their own development.

In this connection it was stressed that the policy of nonalignment is the main support for such aspirations. For this reason it has affirmed itself as a very important moral and political factor in world relations. The two ministers agreed that the policy of nonalignment has become a powerful weapon in the struggle by nations and countries for world peace and stability and that today, more than ever before, it is necessary to make additional efforts so that the principles and goals of this policy should be even more firmly affirmed. In this connection the need was indicated for active operation by the movement of nonaligned countries to overcome the present world situation and develop safer paths to world peace, equal cooperation and justice.

It was stated that there exist all the necessary prerequisities for the movement's operation in this direction and that the differences existing between the nonaligned countries regarding certain crisis situations in the world should not be an obstacle to this.

It is also learned that the two ministers agreed that their countries should make further efforts to contribute to the further affirmation of the principles and goals of the movement of nonalignment and to current relevant activity by the movement of nonaligned countries. They underscored that the nonaligned movement can make a positive contribution to resolving the current crisis situations and major problems in the modern world if, through its activity, it contributes to the more consistent application of active peaceful coexistence and the principles of the UN Charter in international relations.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoslav Pejic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Zlatan Sazunic, SFRY ambassador to Indonesia.

Toasts Exchanged

LD100938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0752 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Jakarta--At the dinner Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign affairs minister, gave last night in honor of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, brief toasts were given.

In his toast Dr Mochter Kusumaatmaja referred to the cooperation between Indonesia and Yugoslavia in the international forums, and in particular in the promotion of the nonaligned movement.

"I believe that the talks we have held demonstrate the degree of identity of Indonesia's and Yugoslavia's views," he said. He added that "to our two countries independence and the aspiration for the independence of others and the guaranteeing of peace in the world are of great importance."

Dr Kusumaatmaja stressed that "in these difficult times it is very important to talk the same language and be patient, particularly in the nonaligned movement, which is undergoing very difficult moments in its history." In his words, "there are countries which call themselves nonaligned but which operate as though they were not nonaligned."

Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Kusumaatmaja also said in his toast that "an increasing number of countries value what the nonaligned are trying to achieve."

Replying to the toast, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed gratitude for the very warm reception, stressing the traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries, "which is quite normal, for we have long been waging the same struggle." "Perhaps this is because we are profoundly devoted to the goals of peace and stability in the world and equal relations between nations and states, and because we are struggling for a better life for all mankind and for more justice."

Vrhovec stressed the importance of the 10 Bandung Conference principles to the formation of the nonaligned movement and of the development of the awareness in many countries of different social systems to the fact that the "we all share the world in which we live." "We cannot live in a world in which we would be subjected to the decisions of the superpowers," Vrhovec said, stressing that "our two countries have uninterruptedly held the same stances regarding their aspirations for peace and security in the world because we were fully convinced, and we are profoundly convinced now, that the peace and security of the world are the best possible conditions for guaranteeing the development and progress of each nation and country." "This is the reason why we make special efforts for ensuring peace in the world," he emphasized.

"In appraising the world situation we stressed our profound concern at the constant deterioration of international relations and concluded that the situation cannot be overcome if the nonaligned movement is not acting," Vrhovec said. Because the nonaligned policy has affirmed itself as an important moral and political factor in the modern world, he added, "we, as members of the movement, are dutybound to operate for its further advancement and the guaranteeing of the further affirmation of the principles and noble goal of this policy."

Concluding his toast, Josip Vrhovec expressed the hope that the promotion of bilateral relations will contribute to the realization of the nonaligned policy's goals.

ZVONE DRAGAN ASSESSES VISIT TO IRAQ, KUWAIT

LD091648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council delegation led by Vice President Zvone Dragan which was on a short working visit to the Republic of Iraq and Kuwait returned to Belgrade today. The delegation included Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance.

On his arrival Zvone Dragan made the following statement for TANJUG:

"During the visit the delegation had several meetings with high-ranking government officials of the two countries. Views were exchanged on the level of development and possibilities of further promoting mutual bilateral cooperation in all spheres, and particularly in the sphere of the economy, finance and interbank cooperation. Assessments of current trends and the world situation and the role of the movement of nonaligned countries in halting the process of deterioration in the international political and economic situation were subjects of the talks between the delegation and the representatives of the two countries.

During the visit to the Republic of Iraq a written meassage from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was handed over to President Saddam Husayn. A verbal message from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was conveyed to the Kuwaiti prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. The top-ranking officials of both countries stressed their interest in further intensifying communication with Yugoslavia on all major questions. The statesmen of both countries underlined the exceptional role and standing Yugoslavia enjoys in the world, and in particular in the nonaligned movement. Stress was laid several times on the fact that the loss of President Tito has dealt an exceptionally severe blow not only to Yugoslavia but also the entire nonaligned movement and the world as a whole. Yugoslavia's resolve to continue unswervingly along Tito's path was welcome.

During the talks the identity of standpoints on many questions was distinctly manifested. In particular this was shown in regard to the need for further strengthening the nonaligned movement based on the preservation and implementation of the original principles of the movement and the need for even greater effectiveness in reacting to and struggling against all forms of crisis tendencies in the world economic and political situation.

The visit to the Republic of Iraq was also devoted to a broad examination of questions concerning the development of mutual economic cooperation. It was jointly assessed that commodity exchange and other higher forms of cooperation are developing favorably, particularly regarding the large volume of the investment work our organizations of associated labor are carrying out in Iraq. The Iraqi side showed exceptionally great interest in the further expansion of cooperation to those spheres that have hitherto been absent or insufficiently present in cooperation between the two countries. Among these were cooperation in the petrochemical industry, tourism, the development of the trade network and supplies, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and so on.

Possibilities for expanding cooperation in more modern forms, such as industrial cooperation, cooperation between banking and financial institutions, and so on, were also discussed. An examination was also made of the question of supplying the Yugoslav economy with oil in 1981.

It was also agreed that the next, sixth regular session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation should be held at the end of September in Baghdad.

During the visit to Kuwait the Federal Executive Council delegation also examined with its partners the volume and scope of bilateral cooperation. Both sides concluded that it does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of the two countries or the interest which exists in its further expansion, both in regard to commodity exchange and investment, financial cooperation and other forms of cooperation.

Kuwait's interest in the further expansion of Yugoslav-Kuwaiti cooperation was evident, but the market of that country is very open, with the result that international competition is exceptionally strong. For this reason the need was stressed for even more organized functions by Yugoslav work organizations and for further efforts to make them as competitive as possible as regards higher quality products and prices and other services.

On our return to Yugoslavia we had a short stop-over at Ankara airport. [passage indistinct]

INFORMATION SECRETARY BAJRA RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD MEETING

LD092302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 9 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 9, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation to the Baghdad session of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Council for Information among the nonaligned countries led by Ismailj Bajra, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for information, returned here this evening.

On arrival at Belgrade airport, Secretary Bajra said that "this council meeting was one on the most significant meetings as to the level of its participants since the 6th nonaligned summit". Its significance is all the more great, however, since it was held at the time when the state of international relations is worrying and when readiness is being felt among many nonaligned countries with the aim of finding peaceful solutions for overcoming the conflicts and crisis situations, he said.

The council meeting passed in a working and constructive atmosphere, along the line of the original principles of the nonaligned movement and through a more concrete elaborating of action courses fixed at the 6th nonaligned summit, Bajra said. Cooperation in the field of information unfolded concretely and positively within the pool of the news agencies of the nonaligned countries as well as among their radio-tv organizations and in other fields, it was asserted. "This stimulated us to further widen and strengthen this cooperation through its most varied forms", Bajra said.

Already at this meeting, an agreement was reached on the nonaligned countries' further joint actions internationally, above all at the forthcoming gatherings of importance, Bajra added.

DOLANC LEAVES ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD092004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 9 Jun 80

["At the Invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee"--TANJUG headlines]

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Bucharest tonight for a short working visit. At the Dunav railway station in Belgrade Stane Dolanc was seen off by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia, also saw him off.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD092114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Shawl Hailu, Ethiopian minister of state farms, and held a long friendly conversation with him on issues of interest to the further promotion and expansion of traditionally close relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries. It was noted with satisfaction that the practices of frequent contacts and exchange of views between representatives of the two countries yields good results and that this practive should be continued in both the bilateral as well as in the broader international sphere, in particular within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

Within the framework of a favorable development of bilateral political relations, economic cooperation too is registering continuous ascent. This has also been demonstrated by the recent session of the joint committee for economic cooperation, where further directions and projects of the development of economic relations between the two countries were agreed on. In the talks information was exchanged on the internal political and economic development in the two countries as well as on the current international issues linked with the nonaligned movement.

Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Nikola Cicanovic, advisor to the president of the Federal Executive Council on foreign policy issues, and Assefa Wolde, the ambassador of the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia in the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

ADMIRAL MAMULA DEPARTS ON VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD091532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, left today at the head of a military delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Austria.

While in Austria Admiral Mamula will visit some units and establishments of the armed forces and have talks with top military leaders of the neighboring and friendly country. The chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army together with members of his delegation, will also attend exercises by some units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Austria.

The visit of our military delegation to Austria, led by Adm Branko Mamula, will contribute to the further promotion and expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

POLISH NAVY COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD091813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander in chief of the Polish Navy, arrived today at the head of a naval delegation os his country on a visit to the Yugoslav People's Navy.

At the airport, Admiral Janczyszyn and members of his delegation were welcomed by Rear Adm Drago Stok, Maj Gen Dusan Radanovic and others. Wiktor Kinecki, the Polish ambassador in Yugoslavia was also at the welcoming ceremony.

Immediately after his arrival in Belgrade, Admiral Janczyszyn will, in addition to the talks visited Comrade Tito's grave and laid a wreath from the Polish Navy.

During his stay in our country, Admiral Janczyszyn will, in addition to the talks which he will hold with navy commander, Vice Adm Tihomir Vilovic and other military leaders, also visit some naval units and facilities.

BULGARIAN, SERBIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD092059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Penko Penkov, chairman of the chamber, today visited the Chamber of Economy of Serbia and had talks on the expansion of economic cooperation between Bulgarian and Serbian organizations.

The share of the Serbian economy in the total trade between the SFRY and Bulgaria is significant. The economy of this republic accounts for about 40 percent of Yugoslav exports to Bulgaria.

This foreign trade, however, is marked by a negative trade balance on the part of the SFRY and this is also the case with trade by Serbia. It was stressed therefore, in the talks that both sides should try to ensure a more balanced trade. The main emphasis in this connection was laid on long-term industrial cooperation and specialization between organizations of associated labor in Serbia and Bulgarian enterprises. The electronics industry in NIS and the Elektrointeks Enterprise in Sofia are implementing such relations inthe production of washing machines, and the Min Enterprise and Balkancarimpex Enterprise in Sofia are collaborating in the production of electric cranes and fork lifts. It was stated that in the future much greater attention should be paid to these higher forms of cooperation, ranging from agriculture and the production of agricultural machines to chemical industry.

The delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which includes also the directors of a number of the largest Bulgarian enterprises, will stay in Serbia until 11 June and visit a number of economic organizations.

IMF APPROVES SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD092025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Washington--The executive board of directors of the International Monetary Fund in Washington has adopted a proposal to approve the arrangement of the balance of payments support for Yugoslavia amounting to 339 million units of the so-called "special drawing rights" (about $440 million). This amount represents the fund's support to the Yugoslav stabilization program, which the Federal Executive Council announced recently.

The program of the Federal Executive Council was earlier discussed with a mission of IMF experts in Belgrade. On that occasion, the representatives of the fund expressed the view that what was at stake were adequate stabilization measures which the Federal Executive Council intended to take. Therefore, positive recommendations were made to the executive board of directors in Washington to endorse this Yugoslav stabilization program.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS WITH JOURNALISTS

LD062038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Federal Executive Council, today held talks in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee with the chief and responsible editors, editors and contributors to the economic sections of the public information media from the whole country on the topical questions of implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and the undertaking of new economic measures.

The talks were attended by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marin Cetinic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference; executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; officials of the SAWPY Federal Conference and other federal officials. The meeting was chaired by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD062140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic the Federal Executive Council adopted a number of measures aimed at the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

In discussing the entire present economic situation and the causes of the existing unfavorable tendencies in economic trends, in particular in the sphere of economic relations with other countries as well as in other spheres, the Federal Executive Council proceeded from the ideopolitical orientations contained in the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee of November 1979, as well as from the resolute implementation of the economic stabilization policy laid down by the resolution for 1980. On this basis the Federal Executive Council assessed that it is necessary to take further measures and activities that will provide a more powerful impetus to the process of positive change in all spheres of economic activity and will exert a decisive influence toward eliminating the manifest negative tendencies. In this connection the premise is the orientation that the new measures should contribute to a stronger effect of economic laws in all spheres of economic activity and income realized, to the consolidation of the position of the economy in international exchange, consistent implementation of the Law on Associated Labor and the development of socialist self-managing relations as a whole. This should make for more dynamic processes of income-based linking up by organizations of associated labor in the country's development and better conditions for greater motivation for income by the economy through exports as one of the fundamental factors of achieving growth in the social product and of resolving the problem of the country's balance of payments deficit.

In line with such an orientation a special place belongs to the promotion of our economic relations with other countries in order that even this year the unfavorable trends in foreign trade and the balance of payments deficit be kept within the envisaged framework. By proceeding from these orientations, the Federal Executive Council, according to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, has prepared a program of measures and of activities for the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. These measures will be implemented in several stages.

In the first stage of implementing this program, priority is given to measures that could still yield relevant effects in halting unfavorable tendencies in the sphere of economic relations with other countries this year. Furthermore, the intensive work on further measures to be adopted during the year, will be continued with the proviso that the application of some of these measures be started during the year and by January 1981 at the latest. The third stage embraces measures to be adopted within the framework of the preparation of the new medium-term plan.

By proceeding from the assessments of the application of measures which should yield the most favorable effect in 1980, the Federal Executive Council adopted the decision on the change in the exchange rate of the dinar. This establishes as the basis for the formation of interventionist exchange rates of the National Bank of Yugoslavia the rate of 27.30 dinars for $1, together with an appropriate adaptation of the rate of the dinar in relation to other convertible currencies.

In so doing, the Federal Executive Council proceeds from the resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan and the decision on the joint foreign exchange policy of Yugoslavia for 1980. This envisages that, together with other measures, an active policy of a realistic rate of the dinar should act toward a speedier increase in exports and of the entire foreign exchange inflow while trends of the foreign exchange drain will be slowed down.

The change in the dinar's rate of exchange will contribute to reducing or eliminating the disparity between Yugoslav and foreign prices by establishing a more realistic relation between the dinar and foreign currencies. Together with other measures being prepared and to be adopted by the end of the year the need for administrative solutions of existing balance of payments problems will also be reduced. Room for greater economic motivation and action by market laws in the activity of organizations of associated labor will be expanded.

At its session today the Federal Executive Council also adopted a number of other measures that should ensure the implementation of the economic stabilization policy this year and more favorable conditions of development in the next medium-term period with a clear strategic orientation toward the stabilization of economic trends.

The change in the dinar's exchange rate is also accompanied by measures in the sphere of implementing the price policy, measures that should ensure conditions to halt the accelerated increase in prices and the increase in the country's rate of inflation. To this end the Federal Executive Council will propose at its next session changes in the agreement on the implementation of the price policy in 1980. These changes will lay down the framework of price increases until the end of the year, the principles of shifts in prices and the obligation of taking measures in order that the agreed policy be consistently implemented.

Until agreement is reached by the republics and provinces on the changes in that agreement, the council adopted as a temporary measure a decision to set the 6 June 1980 level as the maximum prices for all products and services within the competence of the federation as well as of other sociopolitical communities.

With the conclusion of this agreement conditions will be created for the action by all self-managing mechanisms in the sphere of price policy, in order that the established stabilization policy may be implemented by self-managing methods.

The Federal Institute for Prices is dutybound to monitor the implementation of the price policy and to investigate all violations of the agreed framework of price increases since the conclusion of the agreement on price policy for this year. It is dutybound to submit its report to the council with proposals to adjust the prices outside the framework of the agreed policy.

At the same time measures have also been taken to coordinate the individual forms of expenditure, from general to joint and investment expenditure, as well as measures which ought to contribute to the coordination of personal income increases with the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization this year. To this end the council determined changes and addenda to the resolution on the socioeconomic policy for this year. It will submit these to the SFRY Assembly.

This month and next month the Federal Executive Council will also prepare and adopt several measures designed to contribute to the implementation of the second or, rather, third phase of the determined program. These measures presuppose the changing of some instruments of the economic system and measures of joint economic policy. This above all concerns measures in the sphere of the foreign exchange system, trade regime, credit and monetary policy, primary issue and all sectors of expenditure in order to implement the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, [word indistinct] social councils, the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year and other adopted documents.

It was especially emphasized at the session that united and consistent behavior and increased responsibility of all subjects, organizations of associated labor, municipalities, republics, autonomous provinces and organs of the federation are of exceptional importance for the successful implementation of the agreed policy and the determined program of measures. Only by an all-round support of all subjects will the adopted measures have more long-term effects and contribute to the implementation of the aims of stabilization.

The Federal Executive Council considers that the success of this action decisively depends on the readiness of associated labor, the working class and all working people--bearing in mind the gravity of the situation--to support these basic commitments and by their behavior to contribute to the implementation of the proposed measures thus creating conditions for further development of socioeconomic relations and more coordinated trends of economic development.

NARODNA ARMIJA REVIEWS MEASURES AGAINST SURPRISE ATTACK

AU061043 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2132 22 May 80 p 12

[Article by Col Gen Dusan Pekic: "Preventing Strategic Surprises: Protection Measures Against Surprise"]

[Excerpts] It must be emphasized that considering the great possibilities of modern conventional weapons the main problem today is how to prevent surprise at the start of aggression and its far-reaching consequences.

What are the measures, means and actions that must be used to prevent a surprise attack? Naturally it is impossible to prescribe something that would exhaust all measures and actions and be valid for all conditions and situations but let us nevertheless try to point out the most important factors that help prevent a surprise attack.

First, the military and political thinking (science) in a country must point out in good time what kinds of wars are possible in the contemporary world, considering existing relations, trends and resources, especially military resources, and what kind of wars are possible in what kind of regions.

Second, the country's political leadership (policy) must indicate in good time the potential aggressors. That will prevent surprise from potential aggressors and make the country's concrete preparations possible. If that were not done and the country concerned were taken by surprise by an aggressor, it would have grave consequences because the country would be caught completely unprepared on that particular side. In that event resistance would be impulsive and would involve great losses and dilemmas in the beginning stage. However, our nonaligned position and policy do not determine an aggressor in advance. They prepare the country for defense against any possible aggressor. The same attitude is also adopted in relation to allies.

Third, if it is assessed on the basis of the aforementioned two factors that the country might be attacked and that the danger is probable--regardless of the fact that the country has given no reason to anyone to attack it--a firm attitude must be adopted in good time about the form of war and about the doctrine (concept) of waging war if it is imposed.

It must be especially emphasized that current conditions for preventing a surprise attack require that at least one-tenth (10 percent) of the country's total planned armed forces exist, are organized and are equipped according to modern peacetime standards (as part of the armed people).

In addition to the aforesaid, the following measures are also ranked as the most important for preventing sudden aggression:

A sufficiently developed intelligence and reconnaissance service (that must be able to detect immediate preparations for aggression at least 2 or 3 days before the start of aggression);

The existence of a reliable and unified alarm system for the entire state territory, a system that is able to raise the entire country in 3 to 5 minutes;

A constant combat readiness of the standing army; that is, the army must be able to launch effective action from predetermined positions within a time lapse of 1 minute to 5 hours (depending on the types of units, weapons or services involved) from the time of the combat alert;

The ability of the country to carry out within the shortest possible time (1 hour to 3 days) the mobilization of all forces ranging from the armed units and civil defense to economic facilities and all other activities, organizations and services of the social communities involved. (In this connection it is especially necessary to stress the need for quick mobilization as well as a certain degree of constant readiness of a certain number of territorial units--selected in relation to their production activities--that represent the most effective means of defense against airborne attacks, this most dangerous method of achieving surprise--that is, most dangerous after missiles and the air force.)

BORBA REPORTS ON CROATIAN DEFENSE, PROTECTION EXERCISE

AU060856 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 80 p 4

[A. T. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 2 June--Preparations for this year's final review--the sixth in succession--of testing of the organization and preparedness of the working people and citizens for defense and protection are in full swing.

As was pointed out at today's working meeting organized by the SAWP of Croatia, the concept of action "Nothing Must Surprise Us--80," that has remained unchanged in terms of its contents, basic ideas and goals despite some new elements in its organizations, has grown from the realization that the questions of defense and protection are not and cannot be a matter of temporary action and campaigns.

As Lt Gen Stanko Naletelic, president of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Croatian Republic SAWP Conference stressed, the final activities, a continuation of the actions carried out during the year, are aimed at providing a real test of everything that has been accomplished during the year in the defense and protection organization of society. In the past months various exercises were carried out by civil defense units and staffs in the organizations of associated labor, local communities and communes throughout the Socialist Republic of Croatia in order to test directly in practice the functioning and effectiveness of the system of protection and self-protection of human lives and material and cultural goods against all forms of threats.

NOVI BEOGRAD, ZEMUN CONDUCT DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD062234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The citizens of all local communities, work organizations and sociopolitical organizations in the Novi Beograd and Zemun municipalities were today included in the "Kosmaj 80" exercise through numerous planned actions. This exercise is ending its third day on the territory of all Belgrade municipalities within the framework of the most massive action of the Socialist Alliance named "Nothing Must Surprise

In the early morning hours, committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection held their meetings.

The war committees of the Zemun and Novi Beograd municipalities analyzed the present course of the exercise which included the entire population of the two municipalities. Many actions were also held in the local communities, work and sociopolitical organizations and schools.

The young people of Zemun held a recital of patriotic poetry and actively joined in the collection of secondary raw materials. The working people and citizens in all environments expressed readiness and determination to carry out the responsible tasks of this exercise. Within the framework of the exercise plans, vigilance was increased in all work collectives. Cases of increased productivity were noted, while committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection carried out preparations for going over to production in wartime conditions. The actions of the "blue forces" are being successfully repelled by increased vigilance. The workers of the "Zemun textile industry" successfully prevented the attempt by the "blue forces" to work in their midst. The captured members of the "blue forces" were handed over to justice.

The high level of organization and responsibility is evident in all local communities and buildings where house councils introduced duty officiers. Productivity was also increased in the work organization "Maj" in Zemun, while in the "Ikarus" work organization almost all employees today donated blood.

The citizens of Novi Beograd and Zemun carried out this evening all planned measures to black out their homes. Their responsibility and pronounced will to resist any possible aggressor in a prepared manner and with closed ranks was expressed in a lively manner in all areas.

In the Novi Beograd elementary schools "Zikica Jovanovic Spanac" and "Sedam Sekretara Skoj-a" [seven secretaries of the Communist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia] all measures were taken to introduce tuition in wartime conditions, as envisaged by the exercise plan. In Novi Beograd, the population also carried out exercises aimed at evacuation in wartime conditions, while preparations for introducing production in wartime conditions were carried out in the Novi Beograd and Zemun work organizations.

Numerous actions are also under way in the surrounding local communities of Dobanovci, Surcin, Bezanija and Ledine. In these local communities, all preparations were carried out according to the exercise plan to form territorial defense units. Meetings of the organizations of the League of Communists and self-managing organs were also held in local communities and work organizations.

The readiness of the working people and citizens to defend the achievements of the socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia is also evident in the efforts to carry out the exercise tasks successfully and in good time. The exercise continues tomorrow and will go on until 8 June this year.

Exercises Ends

LD081712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The "Kosmaj 80" exercise, which was organized as part of the Socialist Alliance's largest mass action, "Nothing Must Surprise Us", ended today with an exercise by civil defense units of the Belgrade municipalities of Stari Grad and Palilula.

Taking part in this exercise were residents of the four Belgrade municipalities of Zemun, Novi Beograd, Stari Grad and Palilula and all the units of all-people's defense, social self-defense, civil defense, work and socio-political organizations and certain commands and headquarters of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The 5-day activities of those taking part in the exercise once again manifested the readiness and training of all the defense structures of our society to resist any possible aggressor. The exercise demonstrated the resolve of all citizens to carry out willingly, expertly and in a disciplined manner all tasks important to defense and social self-defense.

DOLANC VIEWS ROLE OF NATIONAL MEDIA

LD061541 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Today's meeting of the press council of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, chaired by Mitja Ribicic, dealt with the tasks of the public information media. Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, also participated in the meeting.

Dolanc spoke about the functioning of our socialist self-managing system and about the tasks of the press, radio and television in solving the country's economic problems and in monitoring the system of democratic agreement-making which must be further consolidated.

EIGHT SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD091846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Pristina--The trial of eight persons charged with criminal acts of enemy propaganda and with associating for the purpose of hostile activity has ended at the Criminal Council of the District Court in Pristina. During the proceedings the guilt of all the accused was established. Because of their activity directed against the socialist self-managing system of the SFRY they were pronounced guilty and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 3 to 8 years.

Sefcet Jasari, 36, from Vucitrn municipality, translator, previously convicted of criminal acts against the people and the state, sentenced to 8 years imprisonment; Ramadan Plana, 33, student from Vucitrn municipality, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment; Avdi Kelmendi, 29, head of the Mineks works in (Popdvac), sentenced to 5 years imprisonment; Vdulj Ljahu, 36, employee from Pristina, previously convicted of criminal acts against the people and the state, sentenced to 4 years imprisonment; Isa Demaj, 34, teacher at the medium-grade medical school in Pristina, sentenced to 4 years imprisonment; Suluejman Cucala, 26, worker of the shock absorbers factory in Pristina, sentenced to 4 years imprisonment; Skender Jasari, 26, from Pristina, employee of the building enterprise, sentenced to 3 years imprisonment; and Hisen Grvala, 39, farmer from Decane municipality, sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.